

MAN-MIDWIFERY

DIRECTED

BY THE

OBSTETRICAL INSTITUTE

OF LONDON

WILLIAM TAYLOR AND SONS

*A curious and extraordinary
work contains a good deal of
sense and reason*
MAN-MIDWIFERY

43122
DISSECTED; *scarce*
OR, THE *worth 7/6*

Obstetric Family-Instructor.

FOR THE USE OF
MARRIED COUPLES,
AND
SINGLE ADULTS OF BOTH SEXES.

CONTAINING

A Display of the Management of every Class of Labours by *Men* and
Boy-midwives; also of their cunning, indecent, and cruel Practices.
Instructions to Husbands how to counteract them. A Plan for
the complete Instruction of Women who possess promising Talents,
in order to supersede Male-practice. Various Arguments and
Quotations, proving, that Man-midwifery is a personal, a do-
mestic, and a national Evil.

IN FOURTEEN LETTERS.

ADDRESSED TO

ALEX. HAMILTON, M. D. F. R. S. & C. EDINBURGH.

OCCASIONED BY

CERTAIN DOCTRINES CONTAINED IN HIS LETTERS

To DR. W. OSBORN.

Job Lousley's Book

BY JOHN BLUNT,

FORMERLY

Hampstead

A STUDENT UNDER DIFFERENT TEACHERS, BUT
NOT A PRACTITIONER OF THE ART.

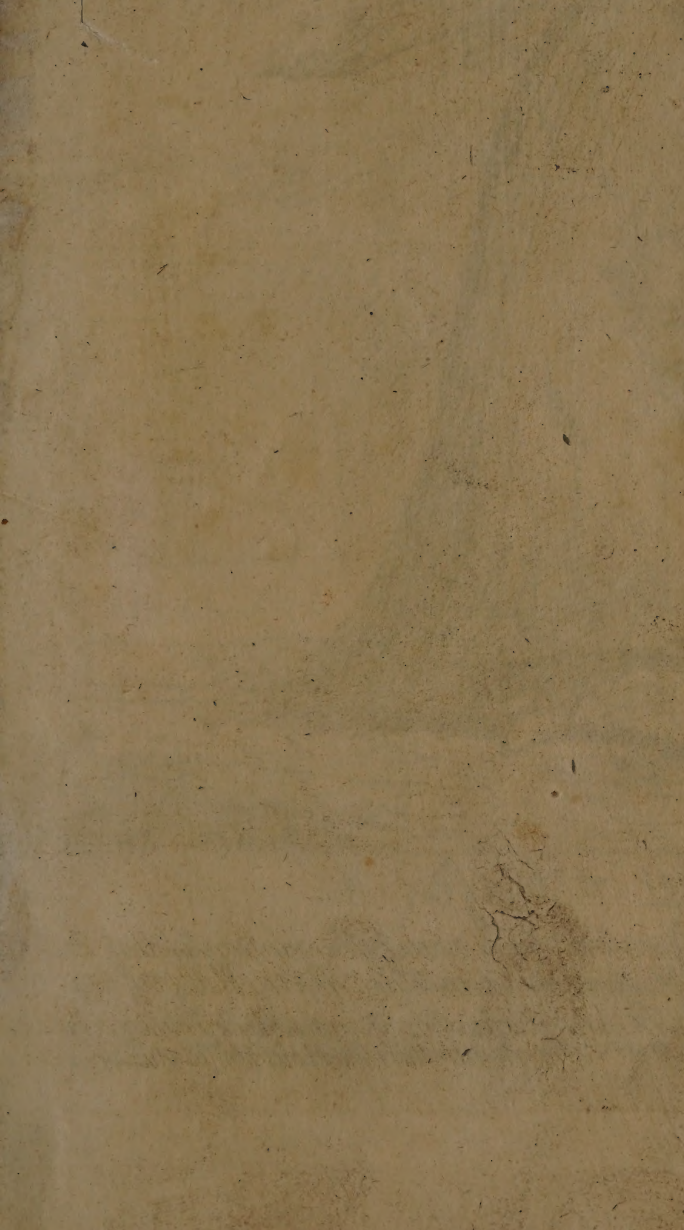
Trust not yourselves, but the truth to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry foe.

Norris Bask
POPE. *18146*

L O N D O N :

PUBLISHED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY S. W. FORES, NO. 31
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1793.



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A Man - Mid - Wife.

or a newly discovered animal, not known in Buffon's time; for a more full description of this Monster, see, an ingenious book, lately published price 3/6, entitled, Man - Midwife, dissected, containing a variety of well authenticated cases, elucidating this animal's Propensities to Onan & Indecency, sold by the publisher, of this Print, who has presented the Author with the above for Frontispiece to his Book.

Introductory Preface.

IT is generally believed, that midwifery was totally in the hands of women from the creation to the deluge, as the first sacred historian has recorded several cases, managed by midwives, as soon as the earth was re-peopled; particularly the birth of the twins, *Esau* and *Jacob*, and *Pharez* and *Zarah*.

Nor does it appear, that men practised the art in the *East* during two thousand years after the flood, as there is no such account in either the *Old* or *New Testament*. And why is the practice of women, and not of men, recorded? It is certainly intended as

an example, which ought to be followed by all Christian nations. This may seem to be an enthusiastic idea; those who think so, are at liberty to reject it; I shall offer other arguments against male-midwifery, which may appear more potent to *them*.

It is very strange, however, that male-practice is encouraged among Christians only, while nations whose sole guide herein is the light of reason, have never tolerated it; for the Athenian doctors could not succeed, as several women died in labour, rather than submit to pass under their *hands*; and it does not appear that men ever practised the art (in natural cases) till the latter end of the sixteenth century, when the surgeons, at Paris, contrived to get frequent access to the Hotel Dieu, where they obtained a better knowledge of the art, than their predecessors had. But in Germany the men attempted in vain, to practise midwifery, for the women
were

were then too shy of them, to fall in with their scheme.

‘ Daventer’ (says Dr. Smellie) ‘ practised at Dort, in Holland; and in 1701 published a book on midwifery. He was seldom called except in difficult cases.’ So we see, the Dutch women would not submit to men in natural labours.

From the levity and versatility of French women, we need not wonder that they were the first to admit male-practice: as to French husbands, *Sterne*, and others who have delineated their character, shew us, that they are too *polite* to take notice of their wives’ intercourse with other men, provided it be not of a criminal nature. By degrees man-midwifery reached this country, where it now appears in its zenith.

At first men were confined to their proper sphere; like Daventer, in Holland, they were seldom called in but on dif-

ficult occasions ; and justice requires us to acknowledge, that they often happily terminated labours which women could not manage, especially after the forceps were made public, in the year 1733.

This extraordinary male aid caused the less modest females to engage men to deliver them in common labours, notwithstanding their friends' remonstrances ; but men being awkward herein, they went to Paris to study this business, under men who taught it there about half a century ago.

Great mischief, however, has been done since man-midwifery become general, owing to the ignorance and impatience of those professors who erroneously imagined, their instruments *must* be used on *all* occasions, whether the labours were natural or difficult, which I shall hereafter prove.

About a century ago, an instrument was invented in Holland, for the purpose

pose of forcing the birth in natural (but tedious) labours, and saving the doctor's time; but unfortunately it has done great mischief, even in *skilful* hands, sometimes wounding the mother, other times the child, or perhaps both.

Notwithstanding, as it was used with great secrecy, the *cause* of the mischief was kept secret also.

This instrument reached England, where a wide field was opened for its *clandestine* use, owing to the artifices of male-midwives, who contrived (by the assistance of nurses, whom they did not fail to reward) to make husbands believe, that it was *more indecent* for *them* to be present at the delivery of their wives, than for *strange* men to assist thereat; so that by keeping men in ignorance of what they *did*, and by telling women, that the mischief done was owing to the original difficulty of the case, when there was no difficulty, but that which nature would have over-

come, had they patiently waited her time ; I say, by this scheme, they have brought that destructive instrument, the *vectis* or *lever*, into almost general use.

Several authors have lately written in favour of it, among whom is Dr. Denman ; and Dr. Lowder having altered the form of it a little, recommended it to Dr. Hamilton, junior, of Edinburgh ; two other eminent accoucheurs, in this metropolis, are also using and recommending it under *their* peculiar form, and the makers thereof say, they sell a great many levers.

Dr. Osborn having frequently witnessed the dreadful effects of using the *vectis*, by being called to attend women who had been torn by it, very humanely published several essays, about six months since, with a design to check this secret mischief, to which *men* are so irresistibly tempted, on account of saving their *own* time, and the certainty

of husbands being unable to discover the real cause thereof, so that their *own* character cannot suffer by it.

It is easy to imagine, that Dr. Osborn's arguments, strengthened by facts to prove the mischief real, ought to have a sufficient influence on the minds of his obstetric brethren; and when I read his book, I *expected* they would have this effect; but to my utter astonishment, his work has been answered by Dr. Hamilton, of Edinburgh, who says, *his son is about to make the ADVANTAGES of Dr. Lowder's lever publicly known.*

I know of no advantage which this lever possesses over others, except the folding joint, which renders it more commodious for the pocket, and (of course) more *secret* in its application; for Dr. Hamilton has only published *ONE successful* case wherein his son used it, and confessed that he bruised the child's head with it, though it was after-

wards still-born by the natural pains alone.

My principal aim in this work is to add my efforts to those of Dr. Osborn, to put a stop to the *secret* use of this *convenient* instrument; and since Dr. Osborn's address to *male* operators alone has no effect for that purpose, I shall pursue a different plan. Dr. Smellie blames his predecessors for suppressing their unsuccessful cases, and professedly published his two volumes of cases, as beacons to warn other practitioners against the same dangers. I also shall hold up various cases as beacons, not to warn those who have shunned Dr. Smellie's and Dr. Osborn's beacons, but to warn married couples and single adults, how to avoid the same dangerous and fatal treatment; I shall shew how husbands may INFALLIBLY prevent the tearing of their wives, and the cutting of their children, by this instrument.

More-

Moreover, as it is now become quite *proper (through the sanction of custom)* for women to be unnecessarily *handled* by *gentlemen* of the faculty, instead of their own sex, I shall enquire, how far it is consistent with female modesty, and with the good sense of husbands ; at the same time, I wish to make every proper allowance to those who, owing to their ignorance of parturition, have been persuaded that men are safer than skilful women.

I shall also take notice, of the mischief done by ignorant and cruel male operators, and likewise of the new-fangled obstetric butchery lately invented at Paris, and the result thereof. I shall also give the outlines of a plan, for the proper education of a sufficient number of decent women, to supersede male-practice in natural labours, and thus entirely prevent the needless use of destructive instruments, and the practice of low, illiterate, and half-instructed females,

females, whose obstetric ignorance is inexcusable, and whose vulgar and disgusting deportment causes genteel women (very justly) to reject their services.

As I do not wish to injure any individual in his practice, I shall carefully avoid personality, in reciting cases which have ^{not} been published; I believe those who know me, will not doubt the truth of them upon my authority only.

I intend to make the TABLE OF CONTENTS rather prolix, in order that the book may be rendered more useful to families; and I design to print it the size of a pocket volume, that it may be a portable companion for the rich, and not too expensive for the poor, who may need its directions.

Many women may be ready to say, I have a good opinion of my midwife-doctor, both as to modesty and humanity, therefore I need not exercise the cautions recommended in this book. But let it be remembered, people do

not

not act thus in the common affairs of life. We do not neglect to insure our houses, furniture, &c. though we may have lived fifty years in the world, without being alarmed by fire. Having seen or heard of one at a distance, we are prompted to the exercise of caution, not knowing how soon we may be visited with such a disaster. Let the same conduct be pursued by all who employ *men-midwives*, and we shall not hear of so much mischief being done by their needless instruments ; nor of their behaving so indecently as many of them have done.

Those pusillanimous husbands who feel themselves overborne by custom, and cannot muster up resolution enough to protect their wives' persons from injury and insult, may be compared to a captain who quits the ship (whereof he is the sole owner) out of compliment to his pilot. Moreover, if wives be *better satisfied* with the liberties which *men-midwives*

midwives take with them behind their husbands' backs, than if it were done before their faces, it is no business of mine, provided their husbands be *perfectly satisfied* therewith ; but as I have many doubts hereof, I shall, now and then, *touch* on the impropriety of permitting these fly *touches*.

I am aware that many male-midwives will rail at this book, though every mal-practice which it censures, is recorded in the writings of their brethren ; but unfortunately, they have not been perused by many private families. The public may be assured, that these railers at the truth are the very men, whose features are exhibited in this mirror ; and that they quarrel with it, because it is too faithful to flatter them.

Let those gentlemen who have *reason* to be displeased with this book, answer it publicly ; if they *only* calumniate it privately, they will strengthen
my

my arguments, by shewing, that theirs are too feeble to withstand public investigation.

Far be it from me to assert, that there are no modest and humane accoucheurs; but I am sure, such will own, that husbands ought to inspect the services of ALL, for THEY know there are too many who need it: if all be alike guarded against, none can deem it an offence.

I have often been surpris'd, that the wives of accoucheurs are contented to let their husbands attend so many women, when there is no difficulty in their labours to require male service; more especially as they so repeatedly deliver some who have good labours, that their persons must become very familiar to them.

However, I shall not say more on this particular, but leave it to the decision of those whom it concerns more nearly than myself.

I hope

I hope the following letters will tend to promote modesty among the fair sex in general, and the safety and comfort of mothers and children, as well as peace in families, by superseding the unnecessary practice of males in common midwifery, and by stirring up husbands to watch their operations, when there is a necessity for their services, either on account of difficulty in the case, or of the impossibility of obtaining a skilful midwife.

Much will doubtless be said, on the impropriety of making families acquainted with the nature of parturition. Yes, and mercenary apothecaries have depreciated Dr. Buchan's Domestic Medicine; but their malignity does not lessen the merits of that invaluable work, any more than his duty to promote the sale of it.

He has amply proved, that every human being should know enough of medicine, to be rendered useful to himself

self and others on particular occasions, and that such knowledge does neither qualify all men for physicians, or supersede the practice of those who profess the art of physic, any more than the study of religion by families interferes with the duties of the clergy.

If this argument hold good with respect to medicine in general, how much more as to midwifery? Cannot every mother understand enough of it to conduct herself during pregnancy and lying-in, or to be useful to others in cases of emergency, without becoming a professed midwife? Cannot husbands know how to judge when their wives are treated decently and tenderly, without turning practitioners? Families have been kept in such extreme ignorance respecting parturition, that as soon as a woman falls in labour, the whole house is in confusion, supposing the delivery depends on the presence of the operator; one runs this way, another

ther that, and at this time (above every other) when all should possess their sober senses, and know what ought to be done, they are all distracted, and are incapable of doing any thing but mischief.

And is it more incumbent on us to teach our daughters to understand the fulsome flattery of a Frenchman; to shine in a ball-room so as to attract the attention of a seducer; or to play an Italian air on the harpsichord? I say, is it *more* incumbent on us to teach them these things, than how to preserve their own life and health, or to administer aid and comfort to a female friend in labour, when professional help cannot be obtained in due time? On the contrary, I hope this feeble effort of mine, will set an abler pen to work; and that an EXTENSIVE treatise on domestic midwifery, adapted to family use, by being free from technical ambiguity, will ere long be published,

as

as an appendix to the domestic medicine.

French, dancing, and music are (by many) deemed proper embellishments for all who can afford to learn them; but the importance of these vanishes, when compared with saving the life, or promoting the comfort, of ONE human being.

He must be a misanthropist indeed, who would not wish all to study the means for recovering drowned persons; how much more he who would oppose the diffusing of obstetric knowledge among families? as occasions for the exercise of this knowledge occur very frequently, while the means for recovering drowned persons are (comparatively) seldom called into use.

Notwithstanding our literary advantages are far superior to those of former ages, mothers are yet very ignorant of the nature of child-bearing, which concerns them more nearly than any other know-

knowledge: this ignorance is partly owing to their inability to comprehend the technical and anatomical terms, contained in the treatises of midwifery which have been published. The following sheets I hope, will (in a measure) remove that difficulty.

Another reason of their ignorance of themselves is, a mistaken idea, that the theory of midwifery requires a great deal of study, when plainly taught; whereas the principal business of a midwife in natural labours (which happen 99 times in 100) is only to press the palm of her left hand against the perinæum* during the birth; which will be proved in the first part of this work.

Though this is really true, I do not assert it as an apology for the ignorance of some midwives; on the contrary, I shall

* The external skin betwixt the two thighs, and which separates the vagina (or internal part of the female privities) from the anus or fundament; making a kind of bridge or isthmus, between the two orifices.

I shall hereafter shew, that they ought not to practise till they can manage preternatural cases, as nature does not *always* pursue her usual process.

I wish these few hints may have their due effect, on those women who have courage and good sense enough to think for themselves, and will not be slaves to popular absurdity, and interested sophistry; I shall conclude this introduction nearly in the words of Dr. Buchan*.

‘ As matters stand at present, it is
 ‘ easier to cheat a *woman* out of *her* life
 ‘ than of a shilling, and almost impossible
 ‘ either to detect or punish the offender.
 ‘ Notwithstanding this, people still shut
 ‘ their eyes, and take every thing upon
 ‘ trust that is done by any PRETENDER
 ‘ to *midwifery*, without daring to ask him
 ‘ a reason for any part of his conduct.
 ‘ Implicit faith, every where else the
 ‘ object

* Introduction to Dom. Med. Ed. 9, page 7. The words in italics are altered.

‘ object of ridicule, is still sacred here.
 ‘ Many of the faculty are, no doubt,
 ‘ worthy of all the confidence that can
 ‘ be reposed in them ; but as this can
 ‘ never be the character of every in-
 ‘ dividual in any profession, it would
 ‘ certainly be for the safety, as well as
 ‘ the honour of *women*, to have some
 ‘ check upon the conduct of those to
 ‘ whom they intrust so valuable a trea-
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MAN-MIDWIFERY, &c.

Letters to ALEX. HAMILTON, M.D, F.R.S.
Edinburgh.

LETTER I.

SIR,

TO make use of your own words, ' I
' should have felt the utmost reluctance
' to have troubled yourself or the world with
' this correspondence, had personal contro-
' versy been the object in view.

' But as the subjects on which our senti-
' ments differ, are of the utmost importance
' to the interests of humanity, I consider it
' incumbent on me, from the duty I owe to
' the public, to explain fully my ideas on
' these subjects; and I should have held my-
' self culpable in the highest degree, if I had
' not, by this attempt, endeavoured to pre-
' vent the general adoption of ALL your
' principles.'

B

' In

‘ In the course of this correspondence, I shall,’

1st. Briefly describe the pelvis, and its contents.

2dly. I will explain four kinds of labours.

3dly. Enquire whether your, and your brethren’s mode of instructing male-pupils, be consistent with decency.

4thly. Shew what effects are produced by such an education.

5thly. Enquire whether the practice of male-midwives (when instruments are not absolutely necessary) be consistent with safety.

6thly, and lastly, I shall enquire why there are so few good midwives; offer a plan for their better instruction; and prove that man-midwifery is a personal, a domestic, and a national evil. ‘ In illustration of my arguments, ‘ I shall have occasion to produce many ‘ STRIKING cases;’ and I shall insert a few suitable inferences and comments *en passant*, to shew married couples how much they are imposed on, and how to prevent it in future.

The first two heads I am sorry to trouble you with, being designed for the use of those

ONLY who have not studied midwifery ; as you will perceive, by my care to explain, or to avoid anatomical and technical terms ; so that every attentive reader, as well as accoucheurs, may be able to judge whether *my* sentiments be consonant with reason and common sense.

Indeed, I have often thought, that adults of both sexes ought to know a little of midwifery before they marry, and I would much rather put a decent system of it into the hands of my children, than a novel, a romance, or a play ; which frequently treat of amours, *innocent* seductions, &c. and thus inject the most malignant poison into the minds of youth : whereas books which treat of the PRACTICE of midwifery ONLY, are as proper to be read by adults, as many parts of the Mosaic law are, and will teach men how to judge, if their wives be treated with decency and propriety by their operators ; they will teach women to be more useful to each other ; and how to conduct THEMSELVES, so as to promote their own safety and comfort during gestation, labour, and lying-in ; they would also learn that spinal

deformity is the cause of difficult and fatal labours, which might induce those who have distorted pelves (the spine projecting toward the share bone, owing to rickets in childhood, or molities ossium in a riper age), to keep single, which might nearly put an end to the Cæsarean operation. I believe also, that a slight knowledge of midwifery, would take away that fear of death which women generally have, when their labour commences, and which often damps their courage and retards their pains. And, what is of the greatest importance, it would teach them that nature compleats the delivery, 99 times in 100, and (of course) that a *man*-midwife is not wanted more than once in 100 labours.

In short, it is as much our duty to obtain this knowledge, as it is to study the means for recovering drowned persons.

In treating of labours, I shall not speak of them scientifically, as Natural, Preternatural, Difficult, and Complex: but I shall follow a whim of *my own*, and divide them into Natural, Manual, Instrumental, and Fatal; and shew the operator's business in each.

I do

I do not intend to enter into the dispute between you and Dr. Osborn, concerning the Cæfarean operation, though I may have occasion to mention it in its proper place ; but I shall be more prolix respecting *Dr. Lowder's Lever*, which your son is about to recommend to the males who practise midwifery.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

London,

Jan. 3d, 1793.

JOHN BLUNT.

B 3

LET.

LETTER II.

SIR,

I AGAIN beg leave to borrow *your* words, in order to assure you, that ‘ I should carefully shun every personal detail, did it affect myself merely as an individual; and did I not wish to contribute my feeble efforts, to check the IMPROPER practice which has lately been so very prevalent.

‘ Swayed by these motives alone, I proceed’ to the FIRST head, namely, the description of the pelvis, and its contents, in females. The above apology might have been omitted till the third head be discussed, but I chose to insert it now, lest I should then forget it. The pelvis is an (almost) cylindrical bone, whereby the trunk is joined to the lower extremities; of course every child must pass through it in the birth.

It is composed of the share bone (a) before, the rump and the lower part of the backbone (b) behind, and the hip and flank bones (c) laterally.

These

(a) Pubes, (b) Coccyx and Sacrum. (c) Ischium and Ilium.

These are surrounded by strong ligaments, so as to prevent the sacro-iliac joints from giving way, when a great weight is put on the shoulders.

The rump bone in young and middle-aged subjects moves $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch backward, when the fæces are expelled; but sometimes is anchilosed with the sacrum, and loses its mobility, in women who marry late in life; so that the birth of (at least) the first child is rendered more lingering, if not more difficult; but they are seldom in danger on this account, as the child's head generally forces the os coccygis (d) backward in its passage, and then the pelvis is enlarged to its natural size, and the difficulty is removed.

The two pubis bones are joined together before by cartilage (e), and this inarticulate junction is called *symphysis pubis*. I am also aware that the foetal pelvis is not so completely ossified as the adult pelvis, which has been described; but that circumstance has very little to do with midwifery.

B 4 The

(d) Rump-bone. (e) Gristle.

The pelvis is more shallow at the pubes than elsewhere, which defect beneath is called the arch pubis. The upper aperture of the pelvis is called its brim, and the lower aperture, its outlet. I shall not describe its diameters, axis, and minute points; these having nothing to do with the design of this publication.

The pelvis is partly vertical and partly horizontal, inclining forward. The sacrum is joined to the lumbar vertebræ (f), and in ricketty children they often project inward too near to the share bone, owing to weakness, which lessens the upper aperture of the pelvis, and (of course) renders labour more or less difficult and dangerous, in proportion to the deformity; the natural progress of the child being impeded thereby. These are called distorted or deformed pelves.

The female pelvis contains, the bladder before, and also the urethra (g), which lies exactly within the symphysis pubis; the uterus (h) in the middle; and the rectum (i) behind.

The

(f) Spine of the loins. (g) Water passage.

(h) Womb. (i) Lowest gut.

The shape of the womb resembles a large pear a little flattened; and becomes more globular as the foetus grows. The upper and largest part of it is called fundus uteri; the lower and smaller part, cervix uteri (j); and the mouth of it is called os uteri. It is suspended before and laterally, by three chords or ligaments. It does not stretch as the foetus grows, but actually grows also; and becomes nearly as diminutive as before, in a few days after the child is born. The womb's mouth may be felt in the vagina, resembling the mouth of a puppy, or of a tench; wherefore some call it os tincæ. I omit the description of the ovaria and fallopian tubes, having very little to do with midwifery.

The womb's mouth closes on conception, and generally remains in that state during the time of gestation.

About the fourth month, the fundus of the womb becomes too large to be contained in the cavity of the pelvis, and therefore it rises into the cavity of the abdomen, where it re-

B 5 mains

(j) Womb's neck,

mains till the delivery. This, women call, *quickenning*. The foetus swims in a fluid called liquor amnii, the whole time of gestation; which fluid is enclosed in a thin membrane or bladder: thus the tender foetus is protected from being injured by the pressure of the abdominal muscles, the abdominal viscera (k) and the internal part of the lumbar vertebræ.

The placenta (l) adheres (when right) to the fundus uteri; one end of the funis umbilicalis (m) is inserted into the placenta, and the other end into the child's navel; through which it is supposed to draw nourishment from the mother.

When a part of the amnios or chorion happens to adhere to the child's face in the birth, the more *enlightened* matrons think it an invaluable acquisition, as it renders its owner an amphibious animal, and thus prevents the possibility of his being drowned.

Indeed there ought to be three or four venders of *cauls* in every town throughout the kingdom, for the public might derive full as much benefit from them, as from the
same

(k) Bowels. (l) After-burden. (m) Navel string.

same number of men-midwives, and I really lament their ignorance hereof.

Pardon this ironical digression, Sir; I will now take a little notice of the fœtal skull, being an important part of the contents of the gravid uterus. The head of a newly born child is not completely ossified, the skull being composed of several different bones, with a suture running betwixt each of them; so that the edges of the bones can overshoot each other in the birth, in order to render it more easy, by moulding the shape of the head to the pelvis: and yet they do not overshoot so much as to allow the brain to be compressed, so as to injure the child.

The large opening on the top of the head, is called the *anterior fontanel*; the smaller one toward the back of the head is called the *posterior fontanel*; the anterior being large, and surrounded by the angles of four bones (n), is easily distinguished from the posterior, which is smaller, and is surrounded by only three angles (o). If the head be

B 6

too

(n) Two frontal, and 2 parietal.

(o) Two posterior angles of the parietals, and the corresponding point of the occipital bone.

too much ossified, the labour is thereby rendered more difficult. The seam which runs from the one fontanel to the other, dividing the skull on the top of the head, is called the sagittal suture; the frontal, parietal, lambdoidal, and occipital sutures I shall not particularly describe, as it would perplex (rather than instruct) the persons for whose use this book is designed.

The perinæum, which separates the vagina from the anus, is the only *external* part of the mother which I shall mention, in this description of the pelvis and its contents, which I have now briefly given.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LET-

LETTER III.

SIR,

I NOW proceed to the SECOND thing proposed, namely, to consider the different kinds of labours ; and I shall begin with natural labour, or births accomplished by the powers of nature, whether the head, breech, or feet present. The operator's business is also to be considered. I am not ignorant that modern authors call those labours natural *only*, where the occiput (p) presents to the pubes, and the expulsion of the child and secundines (q) is accomplished, without any assistance from the operator, within 24 hours. I also know that when (under the same circumstances) the time exceeds 24 hours, it is called lingering or laborious labour. But I make no apology for treating them otherwise. Labour having commenced, the patient has *grinding* pains ; which dispose the os uteri to open. Sometimes they open it to a sufficient extent for the child to pass through it, and then the forcing pains expels it. Other times the violent pains

(p) Back part of the head. (q) After-burden.

pains come on very suddenly, when the womb's mouth is not opened more than the size of a half-crown piece. The womb contracts forcibly on the child, which increases the pains in number, duration, and power; the membranes are thereby broken, the water discharges, and lubricates the passage; the presenting part of the fœtus descends, whether it be head, breech, or feet, and the child is at length expelled by these different powers of nature. I need not dwell longer on the difference (in nature, continuation, and office) of the two kinds of pains; the variety being too great to be committed to paper. I only remark, that in general, the grinding pains commence with the coloured discharges; and that spurious pains continue much longer than *real* labour pains, returning irregularly, without dilating the *os uteri*.

After the expulsion of the fœtus, there are generally a few gentler pains, which expel the placenta, and then the labour is finished. Sometimes it follows the child in five minutes, other times not till one, two, or three hours.

Thus

Thus much for what I call Natural Labour.

I am now to describe what a *man*-midwife has to *do* herein.

When he arrives, he asks his patient how she is, observes her pains a few minutes, and then thinks it high time to try one. If the husband be present, his first business is to get him out of the room. This is generally done, by his receiving a wink, a nod, or a whisper, from one of the females who had engaged *herself* several months before-hand to *assist* at the labour, with a design to satisfy her curiosity. Dr. Buchan (in his Domestic Medicine) makes the following pertinent remark concerning this pernicious custom.

‘ We cannot help taking notice of that
 ‘ ridiculous custom, which still prevails in
 ‘ some parts of the country, of collecting a
 ‘ number of females together upon such oc-
 ‘ casions. These, instead of being useful,
 ‘ serve only to croud the house. Besides,
 ‘ they hurt the patient with their noise, and
 ‘ often, by their untimely and impertinent
 ‘ advice, do much mischief.’

But you know, Sir, prudence forbids the
 male-

male-midwife to shew any displeasure against these superfluous females, whether they distract the patient with obscene noise, or terrify her with dismal tales about bad labours; tales which they have picked up at former labours, well improved by having passed through various editions. I say, the accoucheur must not offend any of these *good-natured* dames, who are assembled to *kill* their friend with *kindness*, because perhaps several of them are pregnant, and *he* is a candidate for the job.

But to return to the husband; I need not inform you that decency requires *him* to withdraw; custom having established it as a law, it *must* not be broken; and indeed, I can produce various reasons why it *ought* not.

First, he might happen to see some part of his wife which he is *unacquainted* with, though there can be *no* harm done by what the Doctor sees or handles, because you know, Sir, Doctors are to be looked upon as old women, so that it is perfectly *right* to have half a dozen present, occasionally. They are *deprived* of those passions which are peculiar to ALL other men; hence we never
hear

hear of *their* abusing the confidence reposed in them; of which more hereafter. They are as *innocent* as a Monk in a *female* convent; or an Italian Ciciſbeo, when dressing and undressing his lady, the husband being about his business in the counting-house, or on the exchange. In short, Sir, I think they may be compared to any effeminate *men*, except the Eunuchs in a seraglio.

Secondly, the female attendants would blush more to see the patient's *own* husband during the labour, than to see a score of medical men or boys in the room.

Thirdly, husbands knowing the truth of these observations, ought to place the *utmost* confidence in an Accoucheur, though he be single, sprightly, in the bloom of life, and does not bear the best character in the world with respect to a certain vice, that *seldom* troubles *young* men; and though the patient may happen to be also very young and beautiful. Neither the novelty nor beauty of the object can *at all* affect such a young male-midwife, no not even in the early part of the labour, when there is nothing to excite disgust. So that he will not be tempted to take
a peep

a peep at her fine-shaped legs, when he lays hold of them to help her on the bed, nor will he try *one* pain too many. If my wife were going to bathe in the sea, and happened unluckily to fancy the aid of a male-guide in order to be fashionable, I should certainly walk away from the beach while she was gone into the water, lest I should be called a jealous man, and lest I should not act like other husbands; for you know, Sir, it is better to submit to the greatest absurdity and inconvenience, than to offend against the custom of our country. Therefore if I were not capable of counting my gold, I *ought* to turn my back, while I commit my purse to a stranger, that he may count it for me.

But this shall suffice at present, to shew why husbands ought *not* to attend their wives' labours, in order to encourage them to bear their pains, especially as *that* is one part of a *male*-midwife's business, and he is not at a loss for *kind* and *sweet* words for that purpose.

The doctor having put the lady on the bed, and the nurse having thrown a cover over her, a pain must be tried, which should

certainly be done by a *man* or a *boy* in preference to an experienced midwife, for decency's sake.

He then puts *one* hand under the bed-cover, and on examination perceives the os uteri opening, and the head presenting in the most favourable manner; that is, with the face turning toward the concavity of the sacrum: this he knows by feeling the posterior fontanel; the sagittal future running nearly backward. Or perhaps he finds the presentation to be just the reverse, by feeling the anterior fontanel, and the sagittal future running toward the middle of the sacrum. He then knows that the birth will not be quite so easy as in the former case; but on either occasion it is his duty to wait the issue, and not attempt to hurry the business. If he at first cannot feel the presenting part, he waits till the womb's mouth be more dilated, and the child be descended lower in the pelvis.

You know, Sir, this business is performed with the fore-finger of the right hand, the woman lying on her left side, near the foot or side of the bed, having her knees drawn up.

up. I assure you, Sir, the faculty did well to change the term TOUCH for that of TRY-ING OR TAKING A PAIN; because the former term carried its design with it; whereas the latter indicates that you will *try* if you can bring the child during the present pain, or that you can really take a part of the pain away which the suffering woman feels. This technical caution has certainly done something toward keeping women out of this employment, for which they are *naturally* so unqualified. Women in labour have always thought the doctor can deliver them whenever he pleases, without paying the least attention to nature's time; and that an ignorant midwife can only receive the child when it comes; and herein they judge too well, which I shall hereafter prove.

This term ought to be kept up then, because it leads women to suppose you never try a pain without having *their* advantage in view.

To return to the operator, whom we left with his hand under the bed-cloaths; if he have reason to believe that it is not labour, the os uteri being firmly closed, and no *proper* dif-

discharge; or if *his* presence have driven the pains away, which is a very common case, he returns home, as well as the curious and officious females; each party being *greatly* disappointed, and desiring to be called in *good* time when the signs of labour re-appear.

If it be real labour, he stays, tries pains in what position *he* pleases, and as often as *he* pleases; but *all* this does not forward the labour one jot.

At length the pains force the head into the cavity of the pelvis, till it rests, or rather presses on the perinæum; the man-midwife then takes a cloth in his left hand, which he keeps tightly pressed against the perinæum (lest it should be torn) till the head and shoulders be expelled; if the posterior fontanel present, the occiput comes out under the arch of the pubis, and *vice versa*. If on examination he find the breech presenting, the pelvis large, and the woman's pains strong, he has nothing to do but receive the child, as in the former cases. He knows the breech from the head by its softness, by the parts of generation, and by the meconium,

nium, which is generally forced out of the child's rectum in this presentation.

If the feet present with the heels toward the pubes, he must by no means alter its position, but receive the child as nature expels it. It may not be amiss, however, to observe, that a foot is distinguished from a hand, by the heel, and by the great difference between toes and fingers ; and that in these last two cases the perinæum must be supported, as well as in the former, during the expulsion of the fœtus ; and the funis should be slackened a little as soon as the operator can reach it, provided it be found to pulsate.

The child being born, the operator keeps it on the sheet which is spread on his knee, till he has tied a four-fold thread, four or five times round the navel string, about two inches from the belly, and another about two inches farther from the navel ; he then cuts the navel string in two (with a pair of scissors) betwixt the two ligatures, and gives the child to the nurse.

His next business is to examine the patient's belly, to see whether there be another child.

child. If there be, it is generally managed just the same as the first, which it follows, and both the placentas are mostly expelled after the second child is born, as they are seldom disunited. He can tell if there be not another child, by the softness and smallness of the abdomen.

There being no other child in the womb, he waits till nature expels the placenta; during which time (if long) he examines the child, to see that it be perfect, and not hurt in the birth. The placenta being expelled, he puts it in a pot, puts a dry cloth to the patient, and retires. The husband is then *permitted* to see his wife, the operating *gentleman* having *first* congratulated her on her safe delivery, for which she thanks him more than God, believing that she is indebted to his care, skill, dexterity, and tenderness, for the ease and safety which she experiences.

Excuse the prolixity of this letter, and believe me to be

Your most obedient humble servant.

LET-

LETTER IV.

SIR,

PERMIT me now to prove, that nature alone performs the delivery 99 times in 100; that when midwives are employed, they have no more to do than I have described, 99 times in 100; and that 99 times in 100, men-midwives OUGHT to do no more. That they do do more, to the great injury of mother and child, I shall prove in a subsequent letter.

In proof of the first particular, I shall quote the opinion of (your countryman) Dr. Smellie, in his Division of Labours. ‘ Let
 ‘ us suppose another thousand women delivered in the same place, not above three,
 ‘ six, or eight shall want extraordinary assistance ; nay, sometimes, though seldom,
 ‘ when the child is young or usually small,
 ‘ and the mother has strong pains and a large
 ‘ pelvis, it shall be delivered even in the
 ‘ very WORST position, without any other
 ‘ help than that of the labour-pains.’

I will also quote his opinion in proof of the second and third particular.

He

He further says, Case I. Collection 14.

‘ For although it is commonly said, that
 ‘ such a woman was laid by such a person,
 ‘ the delivery is generally performed by the
 ‘ labour-pains; and if *we wait with PATI-*
 ‘ *ENCE, Nature of HERSELF will do the work.*’

I shall next quote the opinion of another
 of your countrymen, who, though a medical
 man, has just the same opinion of male-
 midwifery, as I have, and thousands of hus-
 bands besides. See Dr. Buchan’s Domestic
 Medicine, on child-birth; ‘ Nature, *if LEFT*
 ‘ *to herself*, will seldom fail to expel the
 ‘ foetus.’

Hereto I shall add the testimony of your
 friend Dr. Osborn, (Essays on the Practice
 of Midwifery, page 34.) ‘ For whether at
 ‘ the commencement of labour, or at the
 ‘ first opening of the os uteri by the mem-
 ‘ branes and waters, or the first entrance of
 ‘ the child’s head into that part, or indeed
 ‘ during its whole progress through the
 ‘ cavity of the pelvis, every interference,
 ‘ or pretended assistance, is equally injuri-
 ‘ ous, and cannot be beneficial.’

Now, Sir, let us ask counsel of a Woman

C. re-

respecting this matter ; a woman whose practice was much more extensive than your's, I presume*.

‘ She will give him credit for what he has
 ‘ *appeared* to do for her ; and measure her
 ‘ sense of acknowledgment, by the pain of
 ‘ which she will suppose he has helped to
 ‘ rid her ; and in her joy at her delivery,
 ‘ would think it even an ingratitude, to listen
 ‘ to suggestions from others (or even from
 ‘ himself) that should tend to diminish, ex-
 ‘ plain away, or (may be) reduce to nothing,
 ‘ the benefit she so vainly imagines was *his*
 ‘ work.’

And page 157, she adds, ‘ Then it is that
 ‘ the mother is naturally in a rapture of joy
 ‘ at her deliverance, which she never re-
 ‘ members but with gratitude, and of which
 ‘ she only mistakes the object, by paying to
 ‘ the operator, what (in fact) was due to na-
 ‘ ture ; then it is, I say, that the mother,
 ‘ father, or parties concerned (for want of
 ‘ making due allowances in a point they are
 ‘ so excusable for not understanding) cor-
 ‘ dially join the self-applause of the man-
 ‘ mid-

* Nihell's Midwifery, p. 155.

‘ midwife.’ I have not quoted the opinion of these authors, in order to convince *you* of a truth which you are practically acquainted with, but with a design to counteract the sophistry of men-midwives, who are perpetually urging RICH females not to employ their own sex to deliver them; pretending that no woman is safe in *their* hands, because they do not understand anatomy. How much general anatomy is wanted in the practice of midwifery, I shall consider hereafter. Permit me now to join *your* testimony to those already quoted, as a confirmation of what I advanced concerning the powers of nature, being sufficient for the expulsion of the foetus (without the least aid) 99 times in 100. In the case of Nelly Sanderfon, you say, page 115, ‘ The width’ (of the pelvis) ‘ at the brim, as ‘ nearly as I and my son could judge, was ‘ UNDER THREE INCHES.’

Page 117, you say ‘ She was delivered of ‘ a male child, BY THE POWERS OF NATURE ‘ ALONE.’ And page 118, ‘ My son measured the head in the presence of Mr. ‘ Woodford, with a pair of callipers, and ‘ found that it measured from one parietal ‘ C. 2 ‘ pro-

‘ protuberance (r) to the other three inches
 ‘ and three quarters, and from the frontal (s)
 ‘ to the occipital bone (t) four inches and
 ‘ three quarters. The officiations appeared
 ‘ as complete as usual.

‘ The woman recovered very well, and
 ‘ walked 6 miles on the eleventh day after
 ‘ her delivery.’

‘ I might add to these cases several others,
 ‘ where the deformity of the pelvis seemed
 ‘ to be such, that, according to *your data* *,
 ‘ the head of the child should have been
 ‘ opened at the BEGINNING of labour; but
 ‘ where, by having *patiently ALLOWED the*
 ‘ *powers of nature to produce their full effect,*
 ‘ *the delivery was accomplished with safety*
 ‘ BOTH TO THE MOTHER AND CHILD.’

Ah, Sir, that is the rock whereon so many
 helpless babes are wrecked! That ‘ *waiting*
patiently’ (in a lingering labour) requires a
 great deal of self-denial in a *man* who is sent
 for to attend another labour, where he ex-
 pects a good fee; especially if he have got *Dr.*

Low-

(r) Side bone of the skull. (s) Forehead. (t) Hind head.

* Addressing Dr. Osborn.

Lowder's Lever in his pocket, to *force* down the head with, of which I shall treat more fully hereafter : whereas a female operator is obliged to wait NATURE'S *time*, whatever she may lose by it, having no instrument but her hand.

I am persuaded, Sir, had male-midwives been fashionable during the bondage, exodus, and travels of the Israelites through the wilderness, we should have seen a very different account of their immense number ; all of whom were brought, or rather received into the world, by women who were obliged to wait with patience, having no instruments to forward the business with. I do not say they are never useful, but your two countrymen have proved that it seldom happens. And surely there can need no better proof of it than your own words, *that a head three inches and three quarters wide was (by having PATIENTLY waited the FULL effect of the powers of nature) born without the application of any instrument, though the pelvis was under three inches ; and yet the woman was able to walk six miles on the eleventh day, though 40 years of age.*—Query, Could she have done

it after being *assisted* in the birth by the *famous*
Lever ?

I shall not now take notice of your son's dexterity, when he wounded the two parietals of Mrs. Gray's child's head therewith, in a (seemingly) less difficult case than Nelly Sanderson's; but having explained and proved the ability of Nature, *when LEFT to herself*,

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant.

LET-

LETTER V.

SIR,

I NOW proceed to explain what I call
MANUAL LABOUR.

First, When the feet present, with the heels toward the mother's back, it is the operator's duty to turn its toes toward that part, and then he treats the case as before mentioned; that is, he only supports the perinæum, and receives the child as nature expels it. But if the mother's pains fail, or her pelvis be deformed, or very small, or if the head be uncommonly large and much ossified, the operator assists the expulsion in proportion to the resistance, with his hands only, laying hold of the child close to the woman's parts.

Secondly, If the woman's powers be insufficient to expel the child, when the breech presents, the operator assists with his hands, drawing down first one leg and then the other. But I cannot believe the *blunt hook* (which has so often been used in this case) is at all necessary; as a handkerchief may always be got over the thigh, to pull down the first leg;

which may be prevented from returning, by the noose of a garter or fillet being slipped over it.

Thirdly, If the arm or shoulder present, the operator knows the hand from the foot; and he also knows the shoulder from the head or breech, by its taking up less room in the pelvis. So that whether the presentation be the arm or the shoulder, it is his duty to turn the child, and bring it by the feet, as in a foot case. This is very easily done, if undertaken before the water be discharged from the uterus; but if not, it is difficult and laborious to the operator, and painful to the mother, as well as dangerous to both mother and child. The womb contracts violently on the child, so that it is seldom born alive; and there is danger of tearing the womb, if the operator be not very cautious. For these reasons, no midwife, male or female, ought to be employed, who cannot turn a foetus in utero.

Fourthly, When a dangerous flooding comes on in labour, before the head be descended into the pelvis, it may be deemed a manual labour; because the child ought to be

be turned and brought by the feet, in order that the womb may contract, and its vessels be closed, as soon as possible, as the best means to stop the hemorrhage, and save the woman's life. The same method should be pursued when parturient convulsions attack the patient violently.

Fifthly, When the pains do not expel the placenta within two or three hours after the child is born, owing to its extraordinary adhesion to the uterus, or to its retention by means of an irregular contraction of the womb, it is the operator's duty to deliver it manually.

When it adheres to the uterus, and does not separate by a few gentle pulls at the funis, he introduces his hand into the uterus (being guided by the navel-string), till he finds its insertion into the after-burthen; if it be not separated from the womb, he peels it off with his fingers, taking care not to tear off a part of the inner surface of the womb with it. If it be separated, but detained by the womb's contracting in the middle like an hour-glass, he introduces his hand beyond the contracted part, into what may (then) be

called the upper chamber of the womb, and has nothing more to do but lay hold of it, and take it away.

Lastly, When the navel-string presents, (owing to a premature rupture of the membranes), it may be called a Manual Labour.

When the operator finds the funis below the head, the head being above the brim of the pelvis, he ought to roll it up in a linen rag, and return it, which generally prevents its coming down again in the subsequent pains; but if it does not answer the desired end, it is his duty to turn the child and bring it by the feet in order to save its life; for if the navel string be long compressed between the head and the bones of the pelvis, it stops the circulation of the blood which comes from the mother, and kills the child. This case seldom occurs, except it be by the imprudence of the operator in breaking the membranes to hasten the birth, or trying too many pains, and that during the continuance of the pains; for though the funis will swim down past the head in the current of water, when the waters are discharged before the head descends low enough to fill

up

up the superior aperture of the pelvis, the membranes (if the child be alive) very rarely break *of their own accord*, when the head is *above* the brim of the pelvis.

Thus have I considered Manual Labours. The rupture of the womb so seldom happens by the efforts of nature, that it needs not be noticed here.

I shall now draw a few inferences from this, and the two preceding letters.

Inference first. If even a manual labour does not happen once in one hundred births, which I have proved from the writings of Dr. Smellie, who was a great advocate for instruments; every *modest* woman who wishes to preserve her husband's affections, and has no reason to expect a difficult labour, ought to engage a skilful midwife in preference to a man: for though a husband may *pretend* to approve of unnecessary male practice, he has not a better opinion of his wife for submitting to it; he knows there may be much *improper* intercourse between a man-midwife and his patient, when there is no *criminal* connection: yea, he knows that midwifery is a practice too INDECENT for *men* to pursue

(however *decently* they may acquit themselves) when difficulty does not render male aid ABSOLUTELY necessary. No sensible husband can brook an access to his wife's person in *common* with *men*-midwives, men-stay-makers, men-mantua-makers, &c. therefore if women would induce their husbands to keep their matrimonial engagements, *they* ought not to provoke them to a breach thereof, by a wanton and unnecessary exposure of the most sacred part of their persons to men-midwives; which (to my certain knowledge) has OFTEN produced discord in families; besides the evil tendency of holding out such a pernicious example to adult daughters.

Inference second. If the poor be safely delivered by midwives, both at their own habitations and in the lying-in hospitals, though they have many more preternatural labours than the rich, owing to the laborious exercise which they are obliged to take, every MODEST rich female ought to employ her own sex, or be ashamed to shew her face among those who do; especially as she can afford to keep a man in waiting, in case any difficulty should happen which the midwife can-

cannot manage; though there is generally time enough to procure one in such cases.

In the name of reason, let all charitable institutions employ men to deliver poor women, if midwives be not as safe; if they be (which experience daily confirms), let the rich employ them, and prove that the present generation is as modest as our great-grandmothers were, who never sent for a man, but in difficult cases. A *man midwife* is an unheard-of animal, in nine tenths of the globe.

Inference third. If skilful midwives be capable of managing 99 cases in 100, is it not lamentable that there are 99 men-midwives for one midwife? and that the male practitioners are still increasing, insomuch that five new ones (some men, and some boys) have set up in one street near my house, within 200 yards of each other, during the last six months?

Thus many females are (in some measure) OBLIGED to employ men, contrary to their inclinations, because there are very few skilful midwives, especially in the country, and ignorant ones I am no advocate for, any
more

more than ignorant Accoucheurs, with which England abounds.

Inference fourth. If male midwifery be an indecent and effeminate employment, when unnecessary, every man-midwife who gets a living by it, ought to be looked upon as injurious, rather than useful to society; for though fashion sanctions his trade, neither reason nor common sense can justify it.

Inference fifth. Are not those husbands who are contented to have their wives pulled about by men midwives unnecessarily, worthy to be crowned with ass's ears, though not entitled to cuckold's horns?

Inference sixth. Is those women's modesty spurious or genuine, who employ men to deliver them in easy labours, in preference to skilful midwives who (they know) have delivered many of their more modest neighbours safely?

Let it be remembered, these inferences do not apply to women who cannot obtain a good midwife, or who have difficult labours; nor do they apply to the husbands of such women.

Inference seventh. Is it not the duty of all modest women and their husbands, to unite
their

their efforts to abolish such an indecent practice, by endeavouring to establish and support an institution for the instruction of female practitioners, who might deliver poor women gratis during the latter part of their studies? Thus charity and modesty would be supported and promoted at the same time.

Inference last. Women (when properly instructed) being as capable of turning a child as men, are not those teachers of the art who take 12 guineas from each female pupil, and do not teach them how to turn, guilty of all the injury which happens in consequence of their ignorance?

As I shall resume some of these particulars in the latter part of the work, I shall quit them at present,

And have the honour to be, &c.

LET-

LETTER VI.

SIR,

YOU doubtless rejoice that I have been so simple as to acknowledge the incapacity of women to manage preternatural cases, that being an argument in favour of male practice. Let me beseech you, Sir, to suspend your joy till we meet again on the subject, under the *fifth head* ; where I shall prove, that much more mischief has been done by the instruments of *skilful* men, than by the hands, or by the omissions of *ignorant* women ; and I shall also take notice of the ignorance of *men* midwives, and *their* blunders. I am now to consider what labours require the use of the forceps, and how the operator applies them ; but I must first describe the instrument itself.

The modern forceps are generally covered with leather ; the blades are made of the best tempered steel, about two inches wide at the extreme point, and the width gradually decreases all the way to the joint, which is very simple ; they have wooden handles, which being pressed together when applied to the
child's

child's head, over the ears, the blades enclose the head fast enough to assist the delivery, but do not compress the parietal and frontal bones, so much as to injure the brain ; being about three inches from the inside of one blade to the inside of the other in the widest part, when the handles are closed ; and the curve is well adapted to the form of the head.

The application of this instrument is necessary,

First, When there is a considerable disproportion between the cavity of the mother's pelvis and the child's head, so that her vigorous pains cannot expel it, the full effect of them having been tried ; and the rectum and bladder emptied, the first by clysters, and the latter with the catheter * ; for a woman can seldom make water when the child's head presses against the urethra.

Whether the head be tumified, uncommonly large, or very much ossified, so that the bones are too firm naturally to overshoot each other ; or whether the mother's
pelvis

* A silver instrument to draw off water.

pelvis be small, or deformed in the cavity ; or whether there be no deformity, or natural defect in size, but the os coccygis be an-
 chiloscd with the sacrum, and will not move
 backward as usual ; the head must be ex-
 tracted with the forceps ; as improper delay
 might throw the mother into a fever, or
 perhaps her parts may be so much galled by
 the long pressure of the head on them, as to
 cause a sloughing of the vagina, bladder, or
 rectum, and thus render her miserable during
 her future life ; besides, too long delay en-
 dangers the child's life.

Secondly, The forceps are necessary when
 the pains cannot expel the head, owing to its
 unfavourable position in the pelvis ; that is,
 when the forehead presents diagonally, or to
 the symphysis pubis.

Thirdly, When there are excrescences in
 the woman's soft parts.

Fourthly, When they are unusually rigid.

Fifthly, When (owing to uterine weakness)
 the pains decline, though every other cir-
 cumstance be favourable.

Sixthly, When the navel string is found
 pul-

pulsating below the head, after it has entered the pelvis.

Lastly, When dangerous hemorrhage, or convulsions attack the woman, after the child's head has entered the pelvis, the pains being weak. The application of the forceps in these last two cases, depends on the improbability of a speedy delivery by the powers of nature.

The forceps never ought to be applied secretly, but the patient's husband (if at home) ought to be consulted, and shewn the nature of their application. I disapprove of consulting officious and curious females on these occasions; the husband (whose temporary servant the doctor is, as HE pays his wages) is most concerned in his wife's safe delivery, and ought not to be treated as a cypher in his own house.

It is not to the credit of the late Dr. Smellie to advise the clandestine use of the forceps, and to give directions for the accomplishment thereof, by hiding the two blades between the bed-cloaths.

The bladder and rectum being emptied, and the patient's husband consulted, the operator

rator tries to touch one of the child's ears with his finger; which done, is a certain sign that the head is sufficiently low in the pelvis to be enclosed by the two blades of the forceps; he then cautiously guides one blade over the ear, keeping the point close to the child's head, lest he should enclose a part of the womb's mouth; and also keeping his finger between the instrument and the woman's parts, in order to avoid injuring them. He then introduces the other blade (in like manner) over the other ear, and afterwards carefully locks them, so as not to enclose any part of the mother. Lastly, he draws gently from side to side, or rather from handle to handle, in the line of the pelvis, supporting the perinæum with the other hand, till the head be delivered, and nature generally finishes the rest. Sometimes great force is necessary, but it ought to be used slowly, and increased gradually; and the operator should rest often, rather than fatigue the patient. Few women are strong enough to use the forceps when there is great resistance, though many may be able to apply them judiciously, at least, much better than

a gid-

a giddy boy, who may please to write MAN-MIDWIFE, instead of BOY-MIDWIFE, over his door. At any rate, MEN are the most proper to use the forceps.

You perceive, Sir, I am no enemy to the practice of men on PROPER occasions; but he who sets up to attend *natural* labours, in a town where there are skilful midwives, may as well offer himself as a lady's maid; nor would it be a more disgraceful employment. Nor am I an enemy to the use of PROPER instruments on PROPER occasions; but I do not approve of their being used for the convenience and profit of the operator, rather than the comfort and safety of mother and child.

FATAL LABOURS I enter upon with reluctance. *First*, Pelves which are so small at the upper aperture, owing to the projection of the true vertebræ (u), that the child's head can neither descend into the cavity, nor be drawn into it, when turned and brought by the feet, require the destruction of the infant to save the mother.

Secondly,

(u) Spine of the loins.

Secondly, When the cavity of a pelvis happens to be distorted so much that the head cannot pass through it, the child must be sacrificed to save the mother.

Thirdly, When the lower aperture of a pelvis is so contracted, that the head cannot be delivered with the forceps, the death of the child must purchase the mother's life.

As fatal labours seldom occur, I shall not run into any more particulars ; only just observe, that the child should never be destroyed too soon ; that is, before the operator is satisfied (from weighing every circumstance) that it cannot be avoided ; nor should it be delayed too long after it is judged necessary, lest the mother should die through long fatigue.

No certain rule can be laid down concerning this, as much depends on the mother's strength to bear a long labour ; the size of the child ; the mother having gone her full time, or only seven months, &c. But generally speaking, it is allowed that a full grown child can seldom be saved, where the upper aperture of the pelvis is under 3 inches from pubes to sacrum, but that small seven months children

children have been born alive, when it has been less than that.

What does the operator do herein?—Being assured that there is no remedy, but the dreadful one of killing the child; having found the pelvis large enough to extract the child through, when the head shall be reduced; and having (long before) emptied the bladder, and rectum, to give the head every possible chance of descending into the pelvis, by means of long continued strong pains, but finding all in vain, he informs the woman's husband of his wife's situation, calls in another to justify his conduct, and whose advice he listens to, after *he* also has examined the patient; being agreed that the operation is necessary, he sends home for his perforating scissars, blunt hook, and crotchet.

Having received his instruments, and placed the woman in an advantageous position, he first perforates the skull with the scissars, then scoops out the brains with the end of a table spoon, and extracts the cranial bones. If the pelvis be very small, it is common to leave the woman 24 hours, or more, that the child may putrify in this state, and
that

that the body may be more easily extracted with the crotchet, which is generally done, by fixing it in the foramen magnum (u); or if that part cannot be found, the operator tries to get some other firm hold; always keeping his hand in the vagina, opposite the point of the instrument, that it may wound his hand rather than the woman, if it should slip.

If the pelvis be not very small, the operation is generally finished as soon as the head is opened, without leaving the patient.

The sharp edges of the broken bones are kept covered with the teguments, during the extraction, that they may not wound the woman.

The extracting instrument is a piece of steel, about 11 inches long, having a small hook with a sharp point at one end, and a large blunt hook at the other.

When there is not quite one inch and a half from pubes to sacrum, it is next to impossible to extract the foetus through it, and becomes necessary to perform the Cæsarian operation

(u) The hole which receives the spine of the neck.

ration, (w) which preserves the child, but generally destroys the mother.

It is lamentable, that in those parts of the continent where the superstitious prejudices of the Roman Catholic religion have prevailed, many mothers have been destroyed (by this operation) to save the child's life ; when the destruction of the child might have saved the mother. It was done under the idea, that all infants dying unbaptized were damned.

Women have recovered from this operation, when performed by midwives ; Dr. Smellie has recorded two or three such cases ; and yet it has seldom succeeded, when performed by able surgeons, who are certainly the most proper persons to undertake it, as well as the opening of a child's head, and the subsequent extraction with the crotchet. Indeed, I think it as presumptuous for a midwife to attempt either, as it is ridiculous for a man, or a boy, to be seen sitting at the tail of a *modest* woman, who has a natural labour.

D

Here

(w) Opening the woman's abdomen to take the child out of the womb.

Here again, Sir, you perceive, I am no enemy to the obstetric assistance of surgeons on PROPER occasions; but as Mrs. Nihell observes, the very term of *man mid-wife* is as absurd and inexplicable as that of *woman coach-man*. Therefore the thousands of gilt boards in this kingdom, which contain the ambiguous demi-masculine and demi-feminine word, ought to be pointed at by every SENSIBLE passenger.

Pardon me, Sir, I only mean that the word is ambiguous as to its etymology, for I think it is a very good term to represent those compound animals who usurp a business so proper for women, and in EVERY respect so unfit, improper, and indecent for men to pursue.

I am perfectly of Mrs. Nihell's opinion, that such a man ought to be treated with as much indignity, as if he undertook to clear-starch, hem a ruffle, or make a bed; yea, and with much greater; because in all these he is not called to handle the sacred parts of other men's wives.

Again, *sage-femme* is the French word for midwife, and I think *sage-homme* (wise, or cunning man) is a very apposite term for
man-

man-midwife, as there is no other set of men who possess a sufficient degree of wisdom, or cunning, to enable them to get free access to the persons of so many fine women, to get their *kind* husbands out of the room *then*, and to get well paid for their peeping into the bargain.

TWO INFERENCES shall conclude this letter.

First, If it require so much deliberation before the life of a mother or child be destroyed, no woman runs the smallest risque by bespeaking a midwife, as there is plenty of time to call in male aid, after ~~she~~ perceives that the pelvis is deformed, and the child does not advance by the strong pains. Should a violent flooding happen when the child's head is in the pelvis, a midwife can as soon procure a surgeon and his forceps, as a man-midwife can obtain his forceps; for no man takes them in his pockets when first called to a labour; but sends for them on perceiving that they will be wanted. They are not WANTED once in 300 labours, but they are USED much oftener.

Secondly, How absurd it is to hear females

who have natural labours, say, ‘ I might
 ‘ have been delivered much sooner, but the
 ‘ Doctor did not come in time.’ Or, ‘ I am
 ‘ sure my labour would have been sooner over,
 ‘ if I had been attended by a man instead
 ‘ of a woman;’ when every wife knows how
 frequently children are born before *help* (as
 they falsely call an operator in natural labours)
 arrives, in spite of all the woman’s endea-
 vours to prevent it. This clearly shews that
 nature does the work, which I have proved
 from the writings of the most eminent in the
 profession, and that (99 times in 100) nature
 needs only to be superintended, but not to be
 aided.

That many men have a *knack* of finishing
 natural labours quicker than nature herself,
 I readily grant; but that either mother or
 child, or both, pay dearly for this masculine
 dexterity, I shall hereafter prove.

Having gone through the consideration of
 the different kinds of labour, and the ma-
 nagement thereof, I wish hereafter to be un-
 derstood as referring to Natural and Manual
 Labour, whenever I use the term Midwifery;
 because I consider the management of them
 to

to belong to women. Fatal and instrumental labours ought to be attended by surgeons; therefore I shall distinguish their business therein from the practice of midwifery, by calling it OBSTETRIC surgery; as the use of the forceps, embryulcia (x), and the Cæsarian operation, have no more connection with the *regular* practice of midwifery than lithotomy (y) has.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D 3

LET.

(x) Killing the child IN UTERO, and extracting it with the crotchet.

(y) Cutting for the stone.

LETTER VII.

SIR,

IT is well known that example operates so powerfully on the juvenile mind, as to stamp an indelible impresson thereon. It is therefore my intention,

In the THIRD place to enquire, if your and your brethren's mode of teaching midwifery to male pupils, be consistent with decency. That many of them are very young, I hardly need mention, because they are known to be so when they set up in business.

If a young man possess a lascivious disposition, he needs only chuse *that* profession, and he soon finds food for his passions; for in this *modest* age, females who *pretend* to modesty are so *man* ridden, that they will put up with the obstetric services of any *thing* that has the appearance of a man, rather than those of their own sex.

But to the proposed enquiry :

First, You know, Sir, it is a rule for apothecaries' apprentices to deliver their masters' patients (under a pretence that *he* is from home) when he expects to be called to a more

pro-

profitable labour; and if no misfortune happen in consequence of the boy's inexperience, there may not be much harm in these puerile exploits; for after the lad has told all he *saw* in the labour room, to the young grocer, draper, &c. who are his inseparable companions, he thinks very little more about it. If there be any thing too difficult for him, he sends for his master to manage it, and the patient is satisfied; especially as she has the pleasure to reflect, that she has had the services of two males for the fee of one, and has not been teased by a fumbling midwife.

This then is the first stage of obstetric education. After the young tyro has learned the *practice* of midwifery during his apprenticeship, he next goes to London or Edinburgh to study the *theory* of it: therefore,

Secondly, Before he finishes his anatomical studies, he subscribes for two or three courses of obstetric lectures, and pays his part toward the expences of the lying-in patients, and then commences his career.

Now, Sir, what do you think of the decency of procuring LIVING females, for these boys to learn to use the catheter upon? Are

there no dead female subjects to be found in any of the dissecting rooms? Have *they* no urethras, nor bladders? Or is it really more decent to practise on living subjects than on dead ones?

I do not say that *you* recommend drawing off water to be learned on the temporary inhabitants of the hospital; but I know those who do.

Again, What do you think, Sir, of the *decency* of a *touching* lecture?

Is it proper to convene a number of pregnant women, for the purpose of being examined all round by each pupil, in a standing posture, both on the abdomen, and per vaginam? Are not these women treated with less decency than a farmer would treat his mare or his cow, who wished to examine if she carried young?

Pray, Sir, what is the use of this said *touching*? Why, it is designed to qualify *men* to inform *modest* women, whose usual system is a little deranged, and who cannot bear a midwife who has born half a dozen children to be their casuist, whether they are breeding or not, and how far gone. I say, it is for
the

the purpose of qualifying these boys to satisfy the curiosity of *women, alias* female brutes, who are sufficiently fashionable to be beyond the reach of vulgar censure, and who have *stoically* forgotten to blush, unless it be by the assistance of rouge. Women who trample on the laws of decorum, and under the protection of matrimony, stare chastity out of countenance.

Are such females *proper* companions for others, who *patiently* wait two or three months after they think they have conceived, till they can determine the matter without the help of a midwife doctor to examine them, first by the nipples, then by the vagina and rectum, and lastly by the abdomen, standing or lying, according to the advice of Dr. Smellie? It is certainly the INTEREST of accoucheurs to banish modesty from the fair-sex, because it is by this mean only that *man-midwifery* can be continued: Hence the *rule* among them to ask women *certain* questions when the husbands are not within hearing; instead of making the husband the mean of intelligence. Why do they not ask such questions in the husband's presence? Or else

ask the husband instead of the wife? The reason is obvious; they take this *first* step (under the protection of their profession) in order to break females in, and prepare them for a reception of their obstetric services.

I say this is done under the protection of their profession, as the husband would certainly chastise any other man, who dared to use such indecent language to his wife.

But to resume the subject: I do not charge Dr. Hamilton with a Touching Lecture; but I assure you, Sir, I know those who have attended them in London.

At any rate, I think lecturers should content themselves with teaching their male-pupils the increase and elevation of the gravid uterus; and as no single-man ought to practise midwifery, let pupils suspend their touching till they get married, and can exercise it lawfully. Neither do I think it lawful for ANY man to use the catheter on a woman, being a business proper for females only to exercise. What do you think, Sir, of a woman being exposed to the FULL view of a man, the parts being so swelled that he
can-

cannot find the meatus urinarius without ocular assistance? and at the same time not in labour, but unable to pass her water several days after delivery.

And pray, Sir, why do not obstetric lecturers teach women how to do this, since it may be learned in half an hour? Is the anatomy of the bladder and urethra so abstruse, that women have not a capacity to learn it? So you would persuade your patients;

“ Till their *wise* husbands, gull'd by *arts* like *these*,

“Grow gentle, tractable, and tame as *geese*.*”

So much for the *second* stage of obstetric education; I shall now open the *grand* scene. You remember, Sir, it was a *rule* with the late Dr. Smellie, to have his pupils present at the delivery of his poor hospital patients, and also of poor women at their own dwellings: the following are his own words. ‘ In that series of courses, one thousand one hundred and fifty poor women have been delivered in the presence of those who attended me, over and above

D 6 ' those

* January and May, line 270.

‘ those difficult cases to which we are often
 ‘ called by midwives*.’ Now, Sir, we will
 enquire, how Dr. Smellie and these swarms
 of male pupils that attended together were
 employed ; and for this purpose also I shall
 quote Dr. Smellie’s own words.

‘ Her breech being moved toward the
 ‘ bed-side, some of the *gentlemen* kept her
 ‘ in that position.’ See Collection 25, Num-
 ber 2, Case 3.

‘ In the year 1749, I, with my pupils, at-
 ‘ tended one of *our* women in Drury-lane.’

‘ But *we* were *all* mistaken as to the posi-
 ‘ tion of the head ; for *I, as well as my pupils,*
 ‘ *imagined*, that, as the head was so low, &c.’

‘ I had her put in the same position, and
 ‘ applied the forceps in the same manner as
 ‘ in the aforementioned case. I then pulled
 ‘ gently every pain, and the woman being *ex-*
 ‘ *posed* to *shew* the operation, I was surprized
 ‘ to *see* what I imagined the occiput come
 ‘ along from under the pubes, &c.’ See
 Case III. Collection 28.

Oh the *modest* Dr. Smellie ! he first per-
 mitted

* Preface to his Midwifery.

mitted all his pupils to examine the patient, and then uncovered her during the operation with the forceps, that they *all* might *see* the child's entrance into the world.

But I will quote another case or two.
 ‘ A woman in the year 1743 bespoke me to
 ‘ attend her. I had the patient laid supine,
 ‘ across the bed, and her legs supported by
 ‘ two of my pupils.’ See Col. 23, N^o 1,
 Case II.

‘ As the midwives and *gentlemen* could
 ‘ not feel any part of the child present, they
 ‘ suspected it would be a preternatural case,
 ‘ and sent for me.’ See Col. 23, Case 5, N^o 1.
 ‘ Being called in the year 1743, to a woman
 ‘ in St. Alban’s street, &c.’ ‘ *I was obliged*
 ‘ to turn her on her back, and across the
 ‘ bed, with her breech to the side, and her
 ‘ legs supported by *two assistants*.’ See Col.
 ‘ 34, N^o 1, Case I.

It appears that the doctor was *not obliged* to pull this woman about in this manner, as there were two females present, who were much more proper for *that* task than the doctor. Besides, it would have been more decent to call the woman’s husband up to
 do

do it, if at home. But you know, Sir, husbands are very *inconvenient* in labour rooms, as they might *happen* to be a *little* angry at *seeing* their wives turned into one position after another, by the doctor; and then examined, and their legs supported by his pupils, and finally, *turned bare*, and exposed to the *eyes* of all present. Therefore, Sir, let the present custom be continued, persuade husbands that none but medical high-priests must enter the *sanctum sanctorum*, and that it is quite indecent for the patient's *own* husband to attend the birth of his *own* child. Tell them that it is *true* courage in a husband, to fly from his wife's distress, while her mother, or sister flies to it. Tell them, that husbands must *affect* to be quite unmannered when their wives are in labour, and must say they cannot withstand the scene. Tell them, they ought to run out of sight, if their wives happen to fall into the water, and by no means look *how* another man saves them. Tell them it is *spurious* sympathy which *approaches* distress; like that of the Virgin Mary, who stood by the cross, when her son was dying in such agonies.

Or

Or like that of the Samaritan, who took care of the wounded stranger; and don't forget to tell them, that the priest and the Levite who would not go near him, acted *nobly*.

If a woman in labour want any encouragement, you know, Sir, *her* husband is the most *improper* person in the world to impart it, *that* being the doctor's province.

Indeed, Sir, there can be no occasion for a husband to attend his wife's labour, in order to protect her from the insults of her man-midwife, because there is no danger of pupils being corrupted by the *example* of their lecturer. Medical men are as immaculate as our first parents were before their fall; *therefore* Dr. Smellie's pupils carried his advice into *their* practice, because his *own* practice was so consonant therewith.

' An accoucheur' (says he, describing the qualifications of men-midwives) ' ought to act and speak with the utmost delicacy of decorum, and never violate the trust reposed in him, so as to harbour the least indecent or immoral design, but demean himself in all respects suitable to the dignity of his profession.' Now, Sir, you plainly

ly perceive what the doctor meant by this harangue; or if you cannot understand him, I will endeavour to assist you therein.

He undoubtedly wished to tell his pupils, that altho' they had seen him uncover women before them *all*, and turn and twist them according to his own pleasure; at the same time permitting them (his pupils) to hold their legs asunder, and examine them *per vaginam*; they must take care to 'act with
' delicacy of decorum, and demean them-
' selves in all respects suitable to the *dignity*
' of their profession;'— whenever the husband was present. A dignified profession truly! Dignified by actions which the master of a brothel would blush at.

And are these the men to whose *hands* I am compelled (by the laws of fashion and custom) to commit the most sacred part of my wife's person, to treat it as *they* please; not daring to visit her, till they have *done* with her? I once knew a man that asked *leave* of his wife's accoucheur, to attend her (his *own* wife) during her delivery. The doctor answered, 'It is indelicate, Sir, and
' I advise you not to do it.'

My

My wife is now pregnant, Sir, and I assure you, if I should so far forget that I am the master of my own house, as to put such a question to an accoucheur, when she is delivered, I will carry the matter to its *ne plus ultra*, and by no means presume to revisit her bed, at the end of the month, till I have obtained the doctor's leave so to do.

You *must* be convinced, that it is improper (*on many accounts*) for husbands to attend their wives' labours, when they employ men-midwives; and that the requisition of *their* absence, was from the beginning, and still is, a very *wise* and *prudent* measure; for which I shall give you still better reasons hereafter. In the mean time,

I have the honour to be, &c.

LET-

LETTER VIII.

SIR,

I HAVE just been thinking, it might have been full as modest, if Dr. Osborn had not suffered his 30 pupils to examine Eliz. Sherwood when she was in labour; as his own description of her case would have answered the same purpose. But it seems Dr. Smellie was by no means singular in drilling his *obstetric recruits* to face *any thing*, and go through *thick and thin*, when called to withstand a troop of *petticoats*. Poor bashful young gentlemen! they certainly start at a flash in the pan on their first entrance among the *delicate corps*; but they are not sent into the *field of practice*, till they be qualified to march to the *female tent* without dismay.

I shall now consider, how far *your* mode of teaching midwifery to young men, is consistent with decency.

In the case of Mrs. Gray, you observe, that two of your pupils waited on her, namely, Dr. Daly and Dr. Ball; that the former was present at her preceding labour (by
favour,

favour of another practitioner) and knew her again; that your son also attended her at the request of Dr. Daly. Another time she was attended by Mr. Cathcart and Mr. Woodford, being two of your pupils. Here then we find, no less than *six* men are as well acquainted with Mrs. Gray's person as her own husband, is, and all this perfectly consistent with *obstetric* decency.

In the case of Nelly Sanderfon, who was admitted into the lying-in ward of the Royal Infirmary, Saturday, May 12, 1792, you observe, the pupils of *your* class were sent for, although the os uteri was only *beginning* to dilate. Though 40 years old, and ricketty, the pupils *must* be admitted to her in the very *beginning* of her lingering labour.

You also say, that on the 23d, at eleven o'clock at night, your son requested, that the *gentlemen* attending might leave her to the care of the matron of the ward all night, that she might not be fatigued by their enquiries, nor overheated by their crowding the room.

You then proceed to observe, that in the morning of the 24th, the matron, observing an alteration in the child's position, desired
the

the pupils to be immediately called. Now, Sir, are you *perfectly* satisfied, that it is consistent with both decency and safety, to send a number of young men to examine a poor creature in labour when they please? I suppose this is what you mean, by the term, ‘*fatiguing enquiries.*’ Does not such overheating, and such crowding often produce a fever, from which the patient does not always recover?

Does not the sight of so many males, long before the forcing pains commence, add mental terror to bodily pain? If the approach of one *strange man* retard the labour (which before was in a promising and forward state) which has often been the case, what effect must the presence and repeated examinations of 40 or 50 mad-headed young fellows have? Is not the os uteri, and also the os externum rendered rigid, by making so free with them? Are not the membranes often prematurely broken by the same means? In short, Sir, do you think it decent and becoming, to suffer such a number of young men to be in a room with a woman in labour; provided they *do* nothing but *look* on? Is it
not

not treating a human being as if she were a cow calving?

You may be ready to say, that pupils ought to attend all the labours, in order to learn how to manage the various kinds of labour.

In answer to this, I observe, they have no occasion to learn natural and manual labours at all, being the business of females. If they must do it, only one ought to be sent to each patient.

They have no occasion to learn the use of the forceps on nature, as the machine is as applicable to them. In this particular Dr's. Smellie and Osborn perfectly agree with me. 'In the course of my lectures,' (says Dr. Smellie) 'almost every observation has a reference to the working of those machines which I have contrived to resemble and represent *real* women and children; and on which all the kinds of different labours are demonstrated, and even performed, by every individual student.*'

'He

* See the preface to Smellie's Midwifery.

‘ He must have actually performed it on
 ‘ the machines with his own hands very many
 ‘ times, and thereby acquired a COMPETENT
 ‘ knowledge of the THEORY, and a PERFECT
 ‘ knowledge of the PRACTICE *.’

Now, Sir, I would ask you, what your pupils can learn at a labour when the forceps are used, and where the patient’s parts are *not* exposed to their *view* during the delivery? The forceps can only be used by one at a time, and if the woman be covered, the rest cannot know how they are used; but if women be uncovered with as little ceremony as the machine is, they may have ocular demonstration. Forceps cases seldom occur, and I wish they were the only occasions of indecency.

It is perfectly consistent with decency for a plurality of women to attend labours with a view to information, but there ought not to be so many as to heat the room, or injure the patient with their noise. At any rate, a patient cannot be so much alarmed by the presence and examinations of her own sex, as by a parcel of boys about her bed.

It

* See Essays on the Practice of Midwifery, p. 97.

It is very decent for midwives to learn the use of the catheter on living females, and the art of touching, in order to ascertain whether women be pregnant or not, and how far gone ; but that it is abominably indecent for men to draw off water, attend touching lectures, and labours in crowds, I will maintain ; therefore they are naturally disqualified to *learn* midwifery according to the rules of decency ; and they are much more disqualified to practise it according to those rules, however they may pretend to do it, because it requires an intercourse between the two sexes, which decorum cannot tolerate when it is unnecessary. What a shame it is for a man to set himself up, to tell women how far they are gone with child ? And yet *men* pretend to be better judges than midwives, who (having had children) know the changes in the gravid uterus experimentally.

Before I dismiss this head, I have a very serious question to put to you.

Is the Continental Chair used in Edinburgh, or is it not ?

Observe, I do not affirm it, as it is possible I may have been misinformed ; my intelligence

telligence was received from an Edinburgh pupil, whose name is at your service. If it be not used, a simple negative will suffice to remove the suspicion; therefore I shall not comment on the use of it in this work, but content myself with declaring, that such a method of delivery (by males) ought not to be tolerated in a civilized nation, because all the attendants may see the woman's parts, and the expulsion of the foetus and placenta, if they will *take the trouble to look*.

If this be permitted in the Edinburgh hospitals, I am no longer at a loss for the reason why so many male pupils attend one patient together: at the same time I must confess, that a great number of pupils attend the lying-in hospitals together in London; so the *South* needs reformation as well as the *north*. After what has been said, I leave you and the *public* to determine, whether the education of men-midwives be consistent with decency; and whether *modest* females ought to commit their persons into their *delicate hands*, when their husbands are not in the room to protect them from insult, by
being

being WANTONLY uncovered to SHEW the
operation, &c. according to the *chaste* ex-
ample of Dr. Smellie.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E

LET.

LETTER IX.

SIR,

I AM now arrived at the FOURTH proposition, viz. To shew what effects are produced by THAT mode of educating men-midwives, which has been the subject of the last two letters.

First, Danger and indecency are the effects of the first stage of such an education.

By the first stage, I mean, the *practice* of apprentices, before they have learned the *theory* of midwifery.

One of the pupils at St. Bartholomew's hospital, told me, about a-year ago, that he attended one of his master's patients in labour, and found the navel-string presented first, which he returned, and sent for his master, not knowing how to proceed. I hardly need inform YOU, the child was STILL BORN; nor can you doubt but this novice broke the membranes by his officious and awkward examinations, and caused the funis to descend in the current of waters, before the head had entered the pelvis.

So much for the death of ONE child, by
em-

employing boys in midwifery! but you know, Sir, boys must be more expert and safe than women who have delivered hundreds, or perhaps thousands safely, because *they* are *only* women after all.

I shall not trouble you with any more cases in allusion to this *first* stage, but content myself with two interrogations respecting the decency of it, which I before *touched upon*.

What kind of decency is that which tolerates the *presence* of such boys (to say nothing about their handling, &c.) in a labour room; and which at the same time requires the absence of a husband, who is old enough to be the operator's father? And what is the reason that midwife doctors (both young and old) require the absence of husbands, while they deliver their wives?

These questions I leave you to answer.

I now enter on the *second* stage, whereon I shall not dwell long:

You may perhaps have heard, that one of the London pupils was caught in bed with his patient the day before her delivery.

You have not heard (I apprehend) that

four pupils uncovered a female from the feet to the waist, not twelve months since, declaring they would *see* if she was a fine woman.

This, however, I was an involuntary witness to.

Nor have you heard, that one of them desired his patient to guide his hand to the parts where she felt pain, pretending he could not understand so well by a verbal description. This also I was a witness to.

I now pass on to the conduct of those who have entered into business, after receiving such a *decent* education.

I believe I need not inform you, that those of them who are *hearty fellows*, and understand *drinking* as well as *wenching*, sometimes go a step too far in their cups, and describe the hidden charms of their *fair* patients to their pot companions; and sometimes the intelligence circulates till it reaches the ears of their husbands, who (no doubt) must be *pleased to hear* what fine limbs, &c. their wives have.

This assertion I am prepared to prove.

I well remember being told about ten years

years since, by a medical gentleman who had just commenced man-widwife, (and who has since pleased the ladies so well that he can afford to keep a carriage) that he had been to deliver Mrs. — of her first child, and that she was the finest *made* woman he *knew*.

I apprehend, Sir, *you* can guess how he became acquainted with her *fine make*. It was certainly in the *way* of his profession.

Do you think he could have *judged so well* of her fine make, if her husband had been present? Husbands ought certainly to keep at a *proper* distance from their wives, when men-midwives are busily and curiously employed about their persons; and that, for *very decency's* sake.

Need I introduce the gallant Dr. Morley, or the famous Suffolk hero, both of whom were tried for ravishing their obstetric patients; or shall I pass on to your own countryman, Dr. Smellie, and call him out of his grave as a witness to the subsequent practice of those who are——not educated in the Emperor of Morocco's seraglio; nor among the Bramins and their concubines, at Surat; but within the *chaste* walls of a British lying-

in hospital, where males practise? I say, shall I quote the testimony of Dr. Smellie, concerning the modesty of those men whose *gilt boards* court the attention of every passing female?

‘ Mr. H. was called about two or three in the morning, and found a leg of the child presenting; but when he tried to bring down the body of the child, he found that it was large, and the pelvis narrow. He sent immediately for Mr. W. in Bishopsgate street, who brought down the body, but could not deliver the head, &c. I being called, arrived about eight o’clock, and took two gentlemen along with me. I had her laid across the bed, her breech a little over the side, and *two* of the *gentlemen* supported her legs; *one* of them also supported her body till I introduced my right hand, &c.’ See Coll. 35, case 13.

Here we find FOUR of these gentlemen busy at once, two about the women’s legs, one about her body, and one trying to deliver her.

And how came they to be so officious? Were not three females to be found, in, or about

about Bishopsgate-street? Dr. Smellie tells us how Mr. H. and Mr. W. happened to pursue this indecent conduct; they were both educated under *him* about eight years before. So that they were so well grounded in their hospital lessons (holding up women's legs, when sprawled out before an operator's eyes) as to carry them faithfully into their own private practice, eight years afterward. Surely, Sir, those women who are so *foolishly* scrupulous as to employ midwives, must envy the *happy* lot of this woman, who was supported by the soft and *delicate* hands of three gentlemen, who were so *kind and tender* as to lay aside *all foolish ceremony*, in order to avoid giving trouble to the woman's husband, who ought *by no means* to make *so free* with his wife when delivered, as these three auxiliary doctors did. They also avoided giving trouble to the woman's female friends, by this *extraordinary* kindness.

Many women have said, it matters not *who* are engaged about their persons, when their violent pains come on; neither sex nor number can *then* affect them, being too much occupied with their agonies. This I

know is true; but are they unaffected by males in the beginning of labour? are they incapable of anticipation and reflection? can a *modest* woman be pleased with herself for exposing her parts to another man besides her husband, when it might have been prevented by employing one of her own sex, who (she knows) has delivered hundreds safely? Did not a lady in the city continue eight days in labour, because her pains receded, whenever the doctor (who was forced on her by her friends), approached her? I can tell you her name, if you desire it.

If it be lawful to employ *men* in midwifery, (who use as little ceremony with a woman, as if she belonged to the brute creation) in preference to females, why not call in a *stout porter, or chairman*, to hold a woman in labour, in preference to women? why not send for a man to inject a clyster? why not employ male-nurses, &c. &c.?

Well, Sir, do you want any farther proof, that an indecent education *must* produce an indecent operator? PROOF, I say, for I have not entertained you with a senseless harangue, or with dogmatic IPSE DIXITS; but I have

re-

related a few facts, believing (with the poet)
that

‘ BLUNT truths more mischief than NICE falsehoods do.’

These truths I submit to the consideration of those husbands, who have hitherto employed men to deliver their wives; but who, owing to affected sensibility, jealousy, or a fear of having their ears pulled (being hen-pecked) during their wives’ pains, which make them cross and captious, have always sneaked out of the room as soon as the doctor entered it, leaving him to be the sole *lord of the bedchamber*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E 5 LET.

LETTER X.

SIR,

I SHALL, in the FIFTH place, enquire whether the practice of male-midwives (when instruments are not wanted) be consistent with safety to mother and child.

Under this head also, I shall do little more than relate simple facts, and add thereto a few quotations; leaving you and the public to comment thereon. And, first, I shall call your attention to the fatal circumstance which took place under the hands of the late Dr. W. You have doubtless heard of it, therefore I shall relate it very briefly.

The doctor had occasion to introduce his hand into the uterus, after it had begun to contract, and doubled his fist to resist it, instead of keeping it flat during each pain; therefore the womb split upon his hand. One of the patient's intestines descended through the rent, and the doctor cut it off with his scissars, wrapped it up in a cloth, and put it in his pocket: the nurse hearing her mistress shriek, suspected he had done something wrong, and picked the cloth out of

of his pocket, having seen him put it in. When she saw the reeking gut, she shrieked, and fell down in a swoon.

The confusion brought others in the house up stairs; several doctors were called in immediately, who endeavoured to gloss over the business; for though conscience compelled Dr. W. to declare HE had ruptured the womb, they repeatedly answered, ‘ You mean to say, the uterus is ruptured, doctor.’

Some have tried to excuse the doctor, by saying, HE was not sober; but I would ask, whether a drunkard ought to practise midwifery? and also, whether there are not many professors of it guilty of this vice?

One of the London lecturers (not Dr. Osborn) tells his pupils the following story, as well as the preceding one; which I have heard him do repeatedly.

‘ Some years since I was called to a very impatient woman, who perpetually teased me to try pains, imagining it eased her. Though the labour was not in a forward state, she was not satisfied when I was away from her; therefore I kept my finger in the vagina, and fell asleep in THAT

‘ SITUATION. When a strong pain came,
 ‘ I awoke, and then nodded again, till I fell
 ‘ into a sound sleep, (having been up two or
 ‘ three preceding nights) and did not awake,
 ‘ till the liquor amnii was running down my
 ‘ arm. The first thing I felt, was the funis ;
 ‘ greatly alarmed, and hardly knowing what
 ‘ to do between sleeping and waking, I did
 ‘ nothing. The pulsation soon ceased, and
 ‘ the child was born dead. I then asked,
 ‘ when she had felt the child, she said,
 ‘ “ Very lately.” I persuaded her it must be
 ‘ a mistake, having been dead a considerable
 ‘ time. So I saved my reputation, though
 ‘ I unfortunately lost the child by my ne-
 ‘ gligence.’

Would the doctor have been caught nap-
 ping, if the woman’s husband had been in
 the room ? And would the child’s life have
 been lost ?

Some years since, a poor woman in Lon-
 don, dismissed the midwife who had deliver-
 ed her several times, because a *man* (who now
 cuts a very great figure) offered to attend her
 for half the sum. The next time she saw
 her midwife, she told her, IT WAS A DEAR de-
 livery

livery to her, as she was never likely to recover the wounds she had received from his instruments.

Not long since, one of the first-rate London doctors was called to attend a woman, whose pelvis was somewhat distorted. It happened however, that the head was (by the pains alone) forced so low in the pelvis, that the hair on the scalp appeared without the labia pudendi*. He then sent for two other Doctors to consult with concerning the best mode of relieving the patient ; but what is very singular, without trying what he could do with the forceps, in a case so likely to have succeeded with them, he opened the head before his brethren arrived, though they came almost as soon as called. Unfortunately the uterus was torn, before he could extract the fœtus, so that the woman died in a few minutes. If the Doctor can reconcile the omission of the forceps, and the opening of the head without consultation, after the gentlemen were sent for, with his conscience, I am persuaded, he does not listen to its remonstrances.

He

* External lips of the vagina.

He surely thinks it no crime to murder a child *in utero*. This case I was told, by one who was present at it, and who examined the woman repeatedly.

Perhaps this Doctor followed the advice of one of the London lecturers, who tells his pupils ‘to call in all the Doctors in the neighbourhood, whether accoucheurs or apothecaries, or even their apprentices, if *they* be not at home, when the uterus happens to be torn. And’ (says he) ‘you do not convene them with a view to consultation, because immediate delivery is the only mode to pursue, but in order to preserve your own reputation ; for they will take care to shelter you from those aspersions, which must otherwise be cast on you after such an accident, by every one bearing a little of the blame, instead of your having to bear it all. Where so many are called in, the neighbours can hardly find out who was the original operator.’ This advice I heard given. It is a curious joke, that a number of men or boys must be called in—not to assist the suffering woman, but to support the Doctor’s character ; and forsooth, the husband must pay them ! This is another

another effect of husbands not attending their wives' labours, when they employ men. It were impossible to impose thus far on the husband, if he was in the room ; he would soon see the drift of the consultation.

When obstetric imposition is *scientifically* taught, it is high time to lay it before the public.

In a difficult case, a second operator ought to be called, with a view to consult with, and justify every PROPER step which the first has taken ; but it is a farce, to call half-a-dozen, or half a score, where only ONE mode can be pursued.

A woman in Wapping (not long since) engaged a Doctor of some eminence in the neighbourhood to deliver her ; finding her pelvis distorted, he took his leave, promising to return when the labour was further advanced ; but instead of doing that, he ordered his servants to say, HE was from home ; so that the patient's friends could not see him again, though they sent for him several times during the three days of the patient's labour. This was related to me, by a person who assisted in the delivery.

An

An accoucheur near London was called to a lady who had previously sent for her midwife, but who was taken with a hemorrhage before her arrival ; but, strange to tell, he would do nothing, because the husband would not send for another *male*-midwife, though the woman was in very dangerous circumstances owing to delay ; and had not the midwife, who related the case to me, arrived in time to save her, she must have died very soon.

A hemorrhage you know, Sir, does not always allow the operator to wait for advice, before he sets about the delivery, as such delay may prove fatal ; therefore this gentleman's conduct was reprehensible.

A gentleman who runs through a great deal of business, was bespoke to attend a woman in my neighbourhood ; when he arrived, he turned the child, saying, it presented wrong, and then went away : he returned in an hour and a half, but in the mean time the mother's pains had expelled the child.

He attended another woman of her first child, and (having an engagement to spend
his

his evening from home) he forcibly opened the woman's parts, instead of waiting the effect of the pains, which caused a PROLAPSUS VAGINÆ * after delivery, and an insufferable forenefs in the parts, which she has not yet recovered, being still subject to the prolapsus. Another time when he was in a hurry, he would not wait till the placenta was expelled, but tore it away in less than 15 minutes after the foetus was born.

Was his conduct justifiable in any of the three cases, Sir? the first was told to my wife by the woman herself, and the other two I cannot be mistaken in, being in the house WHEN and WHERE they happened.

A Doctor was sent for by a midwife to deliver a poor woman, who could not expel the child after the head had entered the pelvis; he asked, why Dr.——, who lived nearer, was not applied to; the messenger said, he was from home, and would not return till the next day; ‘ the woman must wait till he *does* ‘ return’ (answered the *tender*-hearted Doctor) ‘ for I will not go out of my neighbour- ‘ hood.’ Another gentleman was procured, who

* Descent of the vagina through the external lips.

who delivered her of a dead child with his forceps, which HE assured me, might have been saved by timely assistance.

I shall now quote a few cases from Dr. Smellie's works. ' In the year 1750, I was
' called by a midwife to a very fat woman,
' near the age of forty in labour of her first
' child. The patient's friends (being uneasy)
' had sent for a gentleman of the profession,
' who, in attempting to deliver the patient,
' said he had BROKE *his instruments*, and
' went home to fetch another; but instead
' of returning, he sent a message, importing,
' that he was obliged to go and attend another
' patient.

' The head advanced, and the woman was
' delivered in about half an hour after I arrived. There was a small opening through
' one of the parietal bones of the child's
' skull; yet none of the cerebrum was evacuated, though a great deal of blood was discharged, notwithstanding the application
' of proper compresses; and the poor child
' DIED moaning, in five or six hours after
' its birth.' See Col. 16, No. 1, Case 3.

Another blessed effect of *man-midwifery*!
the

the child was killed by using a force upon its head which broke the instrument; and after the ruffian had left the mother to DIE, for the sake of getting a better fee, the child was expelled by---NATURE ONLY. ‘ But the
 ‘ fillet having galled and TORN part of the
 ‘ hairy SCALP from the occiput, was the occasion of a violent inflammation, of which
 ‘ the child died in a few days. The mother,
 ‘ however, recovered tolerably well; and
 ‘ since that time has had pretty easy labours.’
 ‘ Dr. Smellie tells us this child also was born by the efforts of nature, though it lost its life by the fillet, which Dr. Smellie reprimanded the operator *privately* for using so unseasonably. See Col. 16, No. 1, Case 2.

But Doctors take care to publish the errors of midwives as much as possible.

‘ She had been attended by a person of
 ‘ no education or practice in midwifery;
 ‘ who finding the membranes broken, imagined it was *his* business to promote the
 ‘ delivery with all possible expedition; and
 ‘ with that view, fatigued the patient excessively, by ordering her to walk about and
 ‘ bear down with all her force at every in-
 ‘ considerable

‘ considerable pain.’ Coll. 15, No. 3, Case 2. In the following case he says, ‘ Soon after this occasion, I was called to a labour by a *gentleman* of very little experience in the practice of midwifery, &c.’ ‘ I concluded that the labour had been rendered tedious from the premature rupture of the membranes. I then gave the gentleman a friendly advice in private, &c.’

The next case but one he mentions a woman who nearly lost her life, by being OBLIGED to have male assistance, as she would not suffer him to examine her without great reluctance, and would by no means suffer him to draw off her urine, which she could not pass. She permitted him to do it after delivery, when it was obstructed three days, and for eight weeks afterwards she lost the power of retention. ‘ As for the child, (says he) it was probably lost by her *timorous* disposition.’ By her *modest* disposition he means; for she could not submit to unnecessary male help, being repugnant to human nature.

There are yet a *few* women, who have not been whirled into the *fashionable* vortex.

The

The two former cases prove that there are ignorant men as well as women, though females think themselves safe in men's hands only. Indeed, I wish all men were as ignorant of the management of natural labours as these two were; for THEY ought to be attended by women only.

Dr. Smellie gives an account of an infant's head being inhumanly opened (Coll. 31, Case 18.) at Sudbury. The following are a few extracts from the letter which he received concerning the transaction; and from his answer thereto.

The letter was from Messrs. B. & L. dated B. 1751.

‘ A case which happened at Sudbury last
 ‘ Friday or Saturday, attended with the fol-
 ‘ lowing circumstances; which we shall very
 ‘ fairly and justly relate, partly from the
 ‘ testimony of the midwife attending, who
 ‘ had delivered her before, and is in VERY
 ‘ good repute in these parts, and partly from
 ‘ our common knowledge of the woman's
 ‘ appearance; to wit, she is rather robust,
 ‘ STRONG constitution, large, STRAIGHT,
 ‘ and seemingly quite WELL proportioned.
 ‘ She

‘ She was in labour about six or seven hours ;
 ‘ pains pretty severe, but not very frequent,
 ‘ nor any signs of flooding ; at which time
 ‘ she sends for one who *pretends* to practise
 ‘ midwifery, (more from impatience and
 ‘ inclination than *any sort* of necessity,) who
 ‘ fancied as soon as he came, that some-
 ‘ thing must immediately be done, and there-
 ‘ fore proceeded to shew his inimitable dex-
 ‘ terity, by making the WOUND you now see
 ‘ with a common pair of scissars. as soon as
 ‘ he could possibly reach the UNHAPPY
 ‘ BABE ; which came into the world a MOST
 ‘ SHOCKING BLEEDING VICTIM, &c.’

‘ We cannot see any material use this
 ‘ opening could be of ; as no crotchet was
 ‘ employed, the contents not evacuated, nor
 ‘ the opening large enough for the futures to
 ‘ collapse much ; he at last bringing it along
 ‘ with *only* his fingers.’

The following is part of Dr. S.’s answer.

‘ I cannot help thinking with you, that
 ‘ the gentleman has been a little too hasty in
 ‘ the operation. The woman had been safely
 ‘ delivered before, at this time was strong,
 ‘ had strong pains, only six hours in labour,
 ‘ the

‘ the head when opened coming along only
 ‘ with the assistance of his fingers in the open-
 ‘ ing. The gentleman either from GREAT
 ‘ ignorance of his profession, or hurry of
 ‘ other business, which last is a most shocking
 ‘ reason, did certainly act the part of a BAD
 ‘ accoucheur.’ This child then was evident-
 ly lost (like many others) from the mother’s
impatience and inclination to have a man call-
 ed in.

He informs us, case 27 of the same col-
 lection, that a gentleman near London used
 his forceps prematurely, and lamented that
 he was *frequently* tempted to operate, before
 it was absolutely necessary, owing to a hurry
 of other business.

Col. 27, No. 2, Case 6, Dr. Smellie re-
 lates the death of a woman, the second morn-
 ing after her delivery of a still-born child.

It is no wonder that BOTH died, if we re-
 flect a moment on Dr. Smellie’s answer to
 the case. ‘ No doubt (says he) I should have
 been tempted perhaps even to use as great
 force as you did, when there was so good a
 hold; but yet you may consider how MUCH
 the soft parts of a woman MUST suffer, by
 ‘ BENDING

‘ BENDING SO STRONG an instrument against
 ‘ them, AS THE BLADE you sent me.’

These are the consequences of employing
 men for safety !

Col. 49, Case 2, No. 1, Dr. Smellie mentions a child being still-born, and a woman thrown into convulsions by the man-midwife giving her too much opium; and that the said operator scolded the husband for calling *him* in, and damned all midwives for ignorant b——s.

In the preceding case, he describes a quarrel in a labour room, between one male operator who did not know how to manage a natural labour, and another, who by art and cunning had got a name amongst the lower sort of patients.

In the succeeding case, he mentions Dr. C. who being *over* officious (when called in by a midwife) *would examine every thing*, and called out that the woman was tore, being delivered before he arrived. He went and dressed the parts every day. ‘ Unluckily for
 ‘ this novice in the art (says Dr. Smellie)
 ‘ the same accident, to a much greater degree,
 ‘ happened to himself a little after; the mid-
 ‘ wife

‘ wife heard of this incident, on which she
 ‘ hunted him out, and attacked him every
 ‘ where, upbraiding him with being guilty
 ‘ in REALITY of what he had villanously
 ‘ and FALSELY laid to her charge.’

In the last case, he says, ‘ A gentleman
 ‘ many years ago, made a great bustle, got
 ‘ into a considerable share of low and mid-
 ‘ dling practice by taking low prices. He
 ‘ abused the midwives, right or wrong,
 ‘ wherever he was called.’ ‘ *Frequently, in-*
 ‘ *stead of waiting* in lingering cases, where
 ‘ the head presented right, he turned the
 ‘ child, and brought it by the feet; by which
 ‘ method both mother and child were OFTEN
 ‘ lost.’

‘ Nevertheless he gained some credit by
 ‘ exaggerating and making cases appear des-
 ‘ perate to those concerned.’ ‘ To MY cer-
 ‘ tain knowledge, he was thus the occasion
 ‘ of MANY bad cases.’

Col. 41, Case 2, No. 6, he says, ‘ EVERY
 ‘ thing was in a right way for a SAFE de-
 ‘ livery; but as the case was tedious and
 ‘ lingering, both the woman and her friends
 ‘ were impatient, and had sent for an old

F • blund-

‘ *blundering* pretender in that neighbour-
 ‘ hood, who told the patient, that she was in
 ‘ the utmost danger, if she was not imme-
 ‘ diately delivered. He said, he hoped he
 ‘ could save her life, but the child was dead
 ‘ already. The woman’s pains *had been*
 ‘ vigorous; but these dismal operations
 ‘ frightened her so much, that when I arrived,
 ‘ they were quite gone off. After conver-
 ‘ sing with the patient, we (all five) went into
 ‘ another room, where the parties began to
 ‘ quarrel: I called the old blundering prac-
 ‘ titioner aside, and told him my opinion,
 ‘ that the woman was in no danger; but by
 ‘ time and *patience* I hoped would be safely
 ‘ delivered. Nay, I threatened to have him
 ‘ called before the college, if he *insisted* on
 ‘ any *violent* operation. The MIDWIFE
 ‘ delivered her SAFELY next day.’

Coll. 40, No. 1, Case 6, Dr. Smellie says,
 ‘ I was indeed told by several gentlemen of
 ‘ the profession, of an *old rough* practitioner
 ‘ at some distance from London, who, when
 ‘ called in laborious cases, delivers imme-
 ‘ diately with crotchet or forceps; *tears the*
 ‘ *parts,*

‘ *parts*, stitches them up, and, as the common phrase is, *MAKES surgeon’s work.*’

And are there no men-midwives who *abuse operators*, RIGHT OR WRONG, now? Yes, they are sure to show their disapprobation of what a *woman* has done, by knitting their brows, or shaking their heads, when called in, though she has done exactly what they themselves usually do in the same case. But (as Dr. Osborn says) if any untoward circumstance happens by their own mismanagement, they always attribute it to the original difficulty of the case, as no *woman* is called in to detect *them*, and they always *justify each other*, RIGHT OR WRONG.

Yes, and there are many *ignorant male* midwives *still*, according to Dr. Osborn’s account, who says, page 471, ‘ A very, and too general method is, for the students to defer their attendance on midwifery lectures, till they are ready to return into the country, and then they *hurry* through a *single* course, and OFTEN, I am afraid, are *satisfied* with the *slight and loose* accounts of the theory and practice of midwifery, inter-

‘ *Spersed by the professors of anatomy.*’ Dr. ——— relates the following circumstance in his lectures, which clearly proves that Dr. Osborn is not mistaken in this point :

‘ A gentleman, who had just set up in the country, being called to a labour; after examining the patient, said, It is well you sent for *me*, this being a *new case*, just found out in London, which no one hereabouts understands.

‘ He then ran down stairs to see his horse put in the stable, but he had not reached the stable, when the nurse called him back to take the child, which *Nature* had so soon expelled.’

Thus we perceive, this ignorant impostor, who had just examined the patient, did not know any thing about the pretended new case, or he durst not have left the woman, at the very moment he ought to have supported her perinæum.

But how many such blunderers have got into practice, by running down midwives, and substituting bombastical effrontery for knowledge?

Permit me now to direct your attention to
page

page 9 of your letters, where you say of the Cefarean operation, ‘ This, like many other
 ‘ salutary institutions, has been MUCH abused,
 ‘ and in MANY cases *improperly and injudi-*
 ‘ *ciouſly* employed ; for ſome of the women
 ‘ who ſurvived the operation, were afterwards
 ‘ SAFELY delivered of LIVING children.’

And pray, Sir, is this injudicious and improper conduct, in a caſe where a woman’s life is at ſtake, a recommendation to male practice in midwifery ?

In the caſe of Charlotte Gray, you ſay, page 103, ſhe was delivered by Embryulcia ; and that her pelvis was nearly three inches in the tranſverſe diameter of the brim. This, Sir, is the ſame ſize as Nelly Sanderson’s pelvis (ſee page 115), who, being forty years old, expelled a child, whoſe head was three inches and three-quarters wide. And you own that Charlotte Gray’s child was expelled by the natural pains ALONE, *without any artificial aſſiſtance, a very FEW minutes after the head had been opened.*

Now, Sir, I would leave it to you to determine, whether Mrs. Gray’s child might not have not been born alive, if ſhe had been

attended by a *common* midwife, possessed of no art but that which nature dictates ; of no instrument but her hand. For it seems her pains *alone* expelled one child, which presented with the breech (see page 109) and her next child was born (by the efforts of nature) alive. Page 19, you say, your second edition of *The Outlines of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery*, was ‘ To announce those *changes* in my opinions on practical subjects, which the additional experience of some years, and a constant, careful attention to the laws of nature, had occasioned.’

I would ask you, Sir, how many hundred male pupils you qualified for practice, during the time that you taught midwifery, *contrary to the laws of nature* ? And also how much mischief they did by following *your unnatural* rules ?

You say, page 153, ‘ Dr. Lowder mentions, in his lectures, that he was once called to a case, where a *young* practitioner had opened the head. Dr. Lowder delivered the patient with the lever ; the mangled child lived two days. La Motte also mentions
‘ some

‘ some similar cases.’ Dr. Lowder did not tell the child’s parents, that the young operator killed it, I warrant; but had a midwife done it, the whole town must have heard of it in a few hours.

In the next letter I shall desire your attention to the case of Mrs. Souchot, at Paris, which gave the *humane* operators, Sigault and Le Roy, an opportunity of trying their *first* experiment of dividing the Symphyfis pubis, on a—*living woman*. At present

I have the honour to be, &c.

LETTER XI.

SIR,

WE are informed by Dr. Osborn, that Mrs. Souchot had four children still-born, and fell into labour the fifth time, Sept. 30, 1777. In the labours preceding this, Monsieur Sigault proposed, first, the division of the symphyfis, and then the Cæsarean operation, with a view of saving the child; but both were rejected by ten accoucheurs, physicians, and surgeons; and the child was turned with great difficulty, and afterwards brought dead into the world. The *compassionate* Sigault *then* wished to open the woman, or to divide her share-bone; and what is equally singular, ‘the event of that labour’ (says Dr. Osborn) ‘determined Monsieur Sigault on this occasion’ (alluding to Sept 30) ‘to perform the section without consultation.’ Although this fourth child was born (no thanks to him) by the aid of *turning only*, without opening its head.

But to return to the affair of the 30th of Sept. Messrs. Sigault and Le Roy having
determined

determined to perform the *new-fangled* operation, did not take much time to consider thereon; for they actually divided the patient's share-bone in the beginning of the labour, before the membranes broke*. Probably they were afraid of waiting *longer*, lest her pains should expel the child, and disappoint them of executing their *humane* purpose; indeed such an event might have taken place, especially as her former children's heads had passed through the pelvis, without being reduced; and (says Dr. Osborn) ' Monsieur Piet farther states, that the
' children of Souchot, in her former labours,
' were large, while the child of which she
' was delivered by the division of the sym-
' physis, was so small, as to have easily been
' extracted with the forceps.'

Thus it is evident this cruel operation was performed unnecessarily; and although Mrs. Souchot had a hair's breadth escape from death in the month, by a puerperal fever, in consequence of such a shocking wound, and had her bladder, or her meatus urin-

F 5 *ariis*

* See Dr. Osborn's Essays, page 304.

arius so wounded in the operation, as to have her urine run from her ever after, whether sitting or standing, the inventor of this new-fashioned cruelty was rewarded with a pension, and the operation was often repeated to the loss of both mothers and children; notwithstanding it was frequently proved (by dividing the symphysis of dead bodies) that not more than one or two lines could be gained in the capacity of the pelvis, as there was nearly as much lost at the sacroiliac joints (by being forced inwards) as there was gained by opening the symphysis pubis; to say nothing about the wounding of the soft parts, by the knife; by pressure against the divided edges of the almost ossified symphysis (when women are turned of forty); and also by pinching them between either the separated posterior joints, or the two pubes, on re-uniting them by a ligature; I say, notwithstanding these dreadful inconveniencies were proved on dead bodies, it was afterwards performed to the loss of both mothers and children; for as little or nothing could be gained in the enlargement of the pelvis, the operator was frequently

frequently obliged to reduce the child's head, *after* dividing the mother's share-bone.

It is reasonable to think, the operation should have been tried on dead bodies *first*, in order to prove how much could be gained*. This *was* done, after so much injury had been done to living ones, at the Hotel Dieu, at Paris, Aug. 15, 1772. The relater of the proceedings, says, speaking of the short diameter of the brim of the pelvis, before the symphysis was divided, ‘ Nous nous assurâmes, par divers procédés, de la longueur du petit diametre du détroit supérieur, que nous n'évaluâmes qu'à un pouce huit lignes.’ He afterwards says, (the symphysis being divided) ‘ Pour le porter à deux pouces et demi, il fallut tirer *fortement* sur lesanches.’ Think what a *living* woman must have suffered by all this force! and after all, little more than three quarters of an inch was gained; so that it required the utmost efforts of three of the gentlemen, to force the

F 6 *view of a child's*

* If Mons. Sigault did do this, his observations thereon must have been very superficial indeed, which the following quotation proves.

child's head into the pelvis; which would have killed it, if it had been alive.

‘ Mrs. Blandin,’ (says Dr. Osborn, page 413) ‘ was delivered of a *dead* child, by Mr. Sigault, in 1779, by means of *this operation*, and was the following year delivered NATURALLY of a LIVING child, by Mrs. Belami, a MIDWIFE, at Paris, who had been sent for to attend her in consequence of Mr. Sigault's refusal, unless he was again permitted to repeat the *same operation*. After reading an account of the preceding dreadful cases, one cannot help feeling and lamenting the situation of this poor woman, who besides the PRESENT *pain*, and CERTAIN *inconveniencies* attending the section, was cruelly exposed to the risk of suffering, in future, the most painful symptoms, and EXTREME *danger*, without the SLIGHTEST *reason* or the SMALLEST *necessity*; and all to gratify a wanton predilection for this new-fangled operation.’

And yet, so ready are accoucheurs to excuse each other's *wanton predilections*, that Dr. Osborn, in his *cool* moments, says, page 72, ‘ The section or division of the symphy-

‘ *fig.*

‘ *sis pubis*, has lately been invēnted, and
 ‘ performed, at Paris, for that purpose, with
 ‘ some ingenuity and *much* humanity, by
 ‘ Monsieur Sigault.’

Much humanity truly! I shall take further notice of Dr. Osborn’s curious logic, by and by; in the mean time, I wish to give him the utmost credit, for all he has said for the purpose of preventing cruel and unnecessary operations; and wish it may have its *DUE* effect upon his obstetric brethren. Surely we ought to lament the *want* of ingenuity and humanity among *midwives*, who are *obliged* to deliver their patients in the *old-fashioned* way, *without* cutting their share-bones in two. Wishing to see a speedy obstetric REFORM,

I have the honour to be, &c.

LET-

LETTER XII.

SIR,

I SHALL now consider the merits of Dr. Lowder's *famous* Lever.

Page 105, you say, ' This instrument being different in form from that described by M. Herbiniaux, Dr. Bland, and Dr. Denman, possesses different powers, and is employed in a different manner; hence the objections which I offered against the use of the Lever, previous to 1791, I have found *totally* obviated by it. You will therefore perceive, that the arguments which you' (meaning Dr. Osborn) ' have, with so MUCH PROPRIETY, urged against the instrument of these gentlemen, are *perfectly inapplicable* to it. As my son originally used it by the *recommendation* of Dr. Lowder, and has since *repeatedly had recourse to it*, from his own *experience* of its *utility*, I shall leave him the task of making its *advantages* publicly known.'

Dr. Osborn has done ample justice to the subject, by proving that it is impossible to use the lever in *any* case where an instrument is *really*

really wanting, without wounding the mother or child, or both; and also that, notwithstanding the mischief already done by it, it is still frequently and clandestinely used; therefore I shall be brief in discussing this particular.

A lever is certainly capable of *raising* a body; but be its form what it may, it is not capable of forcing it forwards, when the resistance is considerable.

Hence pinchers are used to draw nails out of wood, in preference to a screw-driver. And when it can be accomplished by the latter, the pressure on the head of the nail, and also on that part of the wood which becomes the fulcrum, is exactly equal to the resistance. This may be very justly applied to the use of the lever, in order to deliver a child's head. The lever MAY press the forehead against the rectum, when applied to the occiput in a natural presentation, and *vice versa*. But this does not remove the difficulty; and indeed it cannot be removed (if it be a REAL *enclavement*) without compressing the head, which the lever has no power to do, though the forceps have.

Again,

Again, however great the difficulty, the pressure of the lever on the child's head is in proportion thereto ; so that whenever the difficulty is too great to be overcome by the labour pains, the lever cannot remove it without wounding the child, if not the mother also.

The mother's soft parts are often wounded by making THEM a fulcrum for the instrument ; and without a fulcrum it cannot be used with any considerable degree of power.

If the operator use his left hand for a fulcrum, it has not sufficient power for that purpose, unless he be as strong as Samson ; besides, the woman's perinæum must be torn, if he take his hand away from it, to use it as a fulcrum to the lever. Therefore the lever cannot be used (in cases of REAL necessity) without wounding the woman's soft parts, or causing her perinæum to be torn ; in which case she will be miserable ever after.

And yet some authors boast of having used it above a thousand times.

I shall next consider, WHY this instrument is so often used, when there is no difficulty at all, the labour pains being sufficient to accomplish

compleish the expulſion without the ſmalleſt inſtrumental aid.

This inſtrument is very portable, having (in its *improved* ſtate) a joint between the handle and blade, ſo that the operator can carry it in his pocket to every labour, and can uſe it clandeſtinely whenever he pleaſes. When the labour is lingering, and the doctor expects to be called to another, before it is likely to be finiſhed by the labour pains, he pulls the lever ſlily out of his pocket, and moves the head this way and that way, till it enters the cavity of the pelvis, and thus the inſtrument does THAT which nature WOULD do, provided the doctor had patience to wait NATURE'S time. And the conſequence OFTEN is the wounding the child's head by the ſteel blade, and perhaps the mother alſo.

Thus we perceive the lever may (by running a dreadful riſk) aſſiſt the head to deſcend INTO a pelvis which is large and well formed, but it cannot force it OUT of the pelvis when it ſticks there; and in this way we can account for its having been uſed ten or twelve hundred times by one operator, as
no

no *one* man has ever met with *one* hundred cases that *require* instrumental assistance, because Nature alone (if left to herself) expels the foetus 994 times in 1000*.

There is a child in my neighbourhood, whose face is shockingly disfigured by the doctor's using a lever at its birth; I have not seen it, but was told by a person to whom the mother related it, that one eye was put out, and a large gash cut near the corner of the child's mouth.

It is not long since I heard a medical gentleman say, he knew several children with cuts on different parts of their faces by the same means, and he heartily wished it were a rule to search the pockets of accoucheurs before they enter the labour-room, believing that a week never passed, but great injury was done to mothers and children by the lever.

Some years since a friend of mine discharged a *great* doctor, who is a *very great* advocate for Dr. Lowder's lever, because his children's heads came into the world bruised; his

* See Smellie's Division of Labours, Sec. 5.

his wife has had several children since, but their heads have not been bruised.

It is evident then, that the lever is used unnecessarily and clandestinely to save time, so it is done for the convenience of the doctor, and not for the benefit of the patient; as she or her child MUST pay dearly for the duration of labour pains being shortened. I confess the left hand may be made the fulcrum before the child's head reaches the perinæum, because it does not want support till then; but the perinæum may be torn, by the pressure of the narrow part of the lever against it.

Let us also consider, what mischief is OFTEN done, by FORCING a steel instrument BLINDLY into the uterus. If the operator be not well acquainted with the futures on the head, it is impossible to avoid wounding it. When the anterior fontanel presents, the point of the lever may slide into it, notwithstanding all the care of the operator; and if he use much force, he may soon cut through the tender scalp, break down the longitudinal sinus, and plunge the steel through the dura and pia mater into the helpless infant's
brain.

brain. When much force is used on the head, after it has entered the pelvis, and the cranial bones are overlapped, it is very easy to force the instrument through the future of one of the overshot bones, into the brain.

I will now confirm the greatest part of what I have advanced, concerning the mischief done by using the lever unnecessarily and secretly, by a few quotations from Dr. Osborn's *Essays*.

Page 135, he says, ' I am sure it never can
' be necessary, to use the vectis, (meaning
the lever) ' in THAT* state of the labour ;
' for if the labour-pains are in vigour, and
' there is no actual deformity in the upper
' aperture of the pelvis, so as to prevent the
' possibility of the entry of the child's head
' into it, it MUST at length be forced in.'
And he says, page 136, ' In the use of the
' vectis, while one hand is the moving power
' to make the other the fulcrum, yet, if the
' head lies very high, and the resistance be
' considerable, *I defy the ingenuity of man* to
' apply sufficient force to the vectis to over-
' come

* The head being above the brim of the pelvis.

“ come that resistance, without making some
 “ part of the pelvis the fulcrum or centre of
 “ motion ; and what may be the extent of the
 “ injury produced by such pressure, it is im-
 “ possible to say ; but that injury, and great
 “ injury, must be the inevitable consequence,
 “ nobody *a priori* can doubt ; and sad ex-
 “ perience has confirmed the apprehensions,
 “ to my CERTAIN knowledge, in VARIOUS
 “ instances.

“ The more candid favourers of the ves-
 “ (particularly Camper) admit this objection
 “ to the full extent ; for he expressly says,
 “ Mais souvent l’urethre en est fort endo-
 “ magée, souvent le perinée se fend plus que
 “ dans l’accouchement naturel,” &c.

“ In such a position of the head, under no
 “ circumstances whatever can we be justi-
 “ fied by that necessity which alone can jus-
 “ tify the use of instruments in any case ;
 “ because no experience, no sagacity, no
 “ science, can certainly *a priori* determine,
 “ that the head will not, by the continued
 “ EFFORTS OF NATURE, be forced into the
 “ cavity of the pelvis, unless it be so de-
 “ formed, or diminished in its upper aper-
 “ ture,

' ture, as to render it physically impossible.
 ' If we therefore do employ the vectis in
 ' this case, I am persuaded we shall use it
 ' *forty-nine times in fifty* UNNECESSARILY,
 ' *and of course* UNWARRANTABLY, *because*
 ' MOST DANGEROUSLY.

' In the progress of the operation, it may
 ' slip; it may therefore do irreparable in-
 ' jury to the child: for it seems to me that
 ' no skill or science can command its opera-
 ' tion when so remotely situated; and the
 ' event, in *many* cases which I have known,
 ' has by DREADFUL EFFECTS confirmed
 ' this opinion. With respect to the mother,
 ' from the inevitable pressure of the soft
 ' parts, I must repeat that the DANGER IS
 ' STILL GREATER, AND MORE CERTAIN.'

Dr. Osborn then shews the dangerous
 consequences of using the lever, after the
 head has come into contact with the peri-
 næum, as follows:

' It must be obvious to common sense,
 ' that we cannot spare the left hand to
 ' strengthen and support the perinæum
 ' while it is the fulcrum for the vectis; the
 ' perinæum, is, in my opinion, much more
 ' likely

' likely to be lacerated with this instrument
 ' than with the forceps, where the left hand
 ' is particularly required by the general
 ' rules for their use, to be kept constantly
 ' applied to the perinæum, for this express
 ' purpose; or if, with the vectis, we cease
 ' to use the left hand as a fulcrum, and,
 ' preferring the preservation of the peri-
 ' næum, apply it to that part, it must be
 ' evident to demonstration, that some of
 ' the bones of the pelvis must then infallibly
 ' become the fulcrum, in which case we are
 ' only substituting one danger for another;
 ' for unless the operator had three hands, it
 ' is absolutely IMPOSSIBLE to avoid expos-
 ' ing the patient to ONE OR OTHER of these
 ' dangers.

' While I am writing this, I have had
 ' occasion to see a patient with the MOST
 ' SHOCKING LACERATION, which many
 ' years ago WAS THE CONSEQUENCE OF
 ' THIS OPERATION, *performed by a MAN at*
 ' *that time in great practice, and in the CON-*
 ' *STANT habit of using the vectis.*'

ALL midwives are too *ignorant* to under-
 stand the use of this lacerating instrument!

' The

‘ The last advantage, as stated by the
 ‘ favourers of the vectis, is the possible *con-*
 ‘ *cealment of its use*, which I will now con-
 ‘ sider.

‘ As the *secrecy* with which the vectis may
 ‘ be used, and I believe, *is generally used in*
 ‘ *this town*, is considered by the *favourers*
 ‘ of this instrument as an *additional recom-*
 ‘ *mendation* to the simplicity of its structure,
 ‘ and the facility of its application, I will
 ‘ beg leave to state what are my insuperable
 ‘ objections to this *particularly boasted ad-*
 ‘ *vantage*.

‘ In the first place, I am persuaded, that if
 ‘ the concealment in the use of the means
 ‘ intended for relief in laborious or difficult
 ‘ labours BE NOT PERMITTED, but that the
 ‘ absolute necessity of such means be first
 ‘ established, and that every practitioner be
 ‘ obliged openly and avowedly to use them,
 ‘ we should never again hear or read of *one*
 ‘ person having used the vectis in eight hun-
 ‘ dred, and another in twelve hundred
 ‘ cases *! Nor shall we again hear or read
 ‘ of

* ‘ See Van Swieten, Camper, and Herbinieaux.’

of the great number of women, which
 some practitioners are constantly boasting
 of having attended and delivered; for
 no man *can* attend a great number of wo-
 men in labour, *in the manner he ought, in*
the way nature demands, or a conscientious
 discharge of his duty requires. Nor do
real difficulties occur so often as to render
 it possible to believe, that *any man's life*
 could afford such numbers of *difficult* cases
 as are stated in the printed accounts from
 abroad.

As I feel thoroughly convinced of the
 propriety and necessity of a fair and candid
 avowal of the use of instruments, in every
 case of midwifery where they are to be
 employed, so I *must insist that their conceal-*
ment cannot be JUSTIFIED by any PROPER
motive.

If once the practitioner can rest assured,
 that, let the event of the case be ever so un-
 successful, the injurious effects of his opera-
 tion will be buried in eternal oblivion, by
 blending the mischief arising from the indis-
 creet use of instruments, with the natural
 consequences of labour, he will certainly have

G nothing

' nothing to weigh against the tempting ad-
 ' vantages of convenience or emolument to him-
 ' self ; but while he is shortening the most irk-
 ' some part of his professional duty, the waiting
 ' upon a slow and lingering labour, he will
 ' flatter himself, that by delivery he is doing
 ' an acceptable service to his patient, in
 ' shortening the duration of her sufferings.

' But if this instrument be both easy in its
 ' application, and successful in its effect (as
 ' stated by its advocates), it is so, because *in*
 ' *general it is used when NOT AT ALL wanted.*

' The facility and concealment, therefore,
 ' with which the practitioner may avail him-
 ' self of its services, instead of being con-
 ' sidered as advantages, afford in my opinion,
 ' strong objections to its use ; for they offer
 ' an IRRESISTIBLE temptation to resort to it
 ' prematurely or unnecessarily ; which if ever
 ' he does, the practitioner takes upon him-
 ' self MOST UNJUSTIFIABLY, to make the
 ' future safety of his patient give way to his
 ' own convenience or accommodation.

' With respect to the child, not judging
 ' from the principle *only*, but from A VARI-
 ' ETY OF FACTS, I am satisfied that if any
 ' con-

‘ considerable force be used by the vectis,
 ‘ however properly fixed at first, it will be
 ‘ very apt to slip its hold, and change its
 ‘ position; and then it will, or may be ap-
 ‘ plied to parts not capable of bearing the
 ‘ necessary pressure as the mastoid process,
 ‘ or occipital bone can, without injury; and
 ‘ the most DREADFUL MISCHIEF may ensue,
 ‘ to different features of the child’s face, of
 ‘ which there have been INNUMERABLE
 ‘ INSTANCES.’

Page 154. ‘ As a concluding and indis-
 ‘ putable proof, that the vectis is likewise used
 ‘ HERE without necessity, and of consequence
 ‘ most dangerously, I will describe an *acci-*
 ‘ *dent*, which happened to a gentleman pos-
 ‘ sessed of as much *knowledge, skill, and ex-*
 ‘ *perience, as any MAN who ever used the vectis.*’

‘ Having applied the instrument (which
 ‘ *for conveniency* was made with a joint be-
 ‘ tween the handle and blade), while the
 ‘ bulk of the head must have been above
 ‘ the brim of the pelvis, in using CONSIDER-
 ‘ ABLE FORCE, the vectis gave way at the
 ‘ joint, and the BLADE was left in the ute-
 ‘ rus so high, that he could not reach to ex-

‘ tract it; and it was afterwards expelled
 ‘ with the head, by the effect of the LABOUR
 ‘ PAINS ONLY*.

‘ The event of this accident demonstra-
 ‘ bly PROVES *a fortiori*, that here no instru-
 ‘ ment could have been originally necessary,
 ‘ either on account of the largeness of the
 ‘ child’s head, or smallness of the pelvis;
 ‘ for the head was *ultimately expelled by the*
 ‘ *labour pains alone, notwithstanding the addi-*
 ‘ *tional volume of the vœtis, and without the*
 ‘ *possibility of any ARTIFICIAL assistance.*’

Page 177. ‘ With respect to the probable
 ‘ consequences which may result from the
 ‘ introduction of the vœtis into common
 ‘ practice, instead of the forceps, and which
 ‘ Dr. Denman’s inconsiderate, but favour-
 ‘ able representation is demonstrably inten-
 ‘ ded to promote, I am persuaded, were it
 ‘ generally to prevail, the consequences
 ‘ would

* What a mercy that neither mother nor child were
 maimed by the rugged and sharp end of the broken iron!
 And what pity, that *women* have neither strength nor *skill*
 enough to break a piece of iron in the wombs of their
 Patients!

' would be extremely injurious to lying-in
 ' women in the humbler situations of life.
 ' Among patients in the lower class of wo-
 ' men, *the temptation to its frequent, unneces-*
 ' *sary, and dangerous use, will be* IRRESISTI-
 ' BLE. Besides *he knows* that if any untoward
 ' consequence should ensue from his *unskilful,*
 ' *but concealed conduct,* it will be attributed to
 ' the *original difficulty and danger of the case,*
 ' *and the real cause of the mischief be for ever*
 ' *hidden.* What motive, sufficiently strong,
 ' can there be, then, *to restrain such a man*
 ' *from a practice so convenient to himself, but*
 ' *so dangerous to his patient ?*'

The presence of the patient's husband is
 the *only motive* that *can prevent* such mischief,
 as is frequently done by the clandestine use of
 instruments with a view to save the doctor's
 time. I say, frequently done, for *men* always
 attribute it to the original danger of the case,
 and the *real* cause of it is for ever hidden ;
 so that however frequent, *their* reputation is
 saved, by calling in some of their brethren to
 bear a part of the blame, or to acquit them
 of having done *any thing* wrong, though they
 know they have done *all* the injury. But

the faults of women are trumpeted far and near, by male-midwives and by nurses whom they keep in pay for that purpose. Yea, they have always plenty of *imaginary* mischiefs done by midwives, ready to be related to new married women, in order to frighten them into a compliance with the male fashion. Had Dr. Osborn addressed an essay to husbands, setting forth the frequent and mischievous secret use of the lever, advising them to attend their wives' labours, when men are employed, in order to prevent it; it would have been much more effectual, than all he has written to those men, who by means of using the lever, are enabled to attend twice the number of women.

The lever is daily more and more practised; I called at an instrument maker's last week, to see Dr. Lowder's lever, and to my great astonishment, they shewed me not only Dr. Lowder's, but levers invented and recommended by several other eminent London accoucheurs, whose names I could mention, did I wish to injure INDIVIDUALS, which I do not. They also assured me, they sold many more vectes than forceps. I am there-

therefore constrained to conjure husbands (who regard the safety of their wives and children) to attend them in labour, in order to prevent the clandestine use of dangerous instruments, as well as the indecent treatment of their wives by male-operators. No doctor can object to it, unless he have some *foul design*, intending to use either his eyes, his hands, or his lever *improperly*. And yet I have heard MANY object to it, and it is evident ALL have a secret dislike to it, or they would always consult husbands instead of gossiping female attendants; just as if the husband was the *only* person uninterested in the welfare of his wife, and as if the doctor was accountable to every female in the house for his conduct, but not to the master of it. And forsooth, this custom has (by medical artifice) become a kind of law.

The objection of doctors to the presence of husbands while they deliver their wives, is the most powerful reason why no doctor ought to *touch* a woman in labour, when the husband is absent.

No *proper* transaction *can* take place between a married woman and a man who is

not her husband, which *requires the husband's* absence ; and however this custom may have prevailed in midwifery, it cannot be justified by either reason or argument. No man is so proper to console and encourage a woman in the anguish of labour, as her own husband ; but if any woman who *pretends* to modesty, should happen in future to prefer the sympathy of her doctor to that of her husband, especially when the doctor's hands are so *curiously* engaged, I dare say she will have a very *good* motive for so doing, a motive which the doctor *can* justify.

Many virtuous women who have employed men-midwives, because they were persuaded that female aid was not so safe, have also *inconsiderately* complied with the *custom* of keeping their husbands out of the room during their doctors' manual employment, *for the sake of decency*, as well as to oblige their female friends who were present. Women must surely have taken leave of their senses ; What ! *can* it be *decent*, for a doctor to be handling a woman, during her delivery, in parts sacred to the husband ? and *can* it be *indecent*, for the husband to be in the room !

Let

Let those labour-hunting females who think so, stay at home, and then they cannot have their *spurious modesty violated, by seeing the patient's own husband with her during delivery.*

“ But so great their impudence

“ They blush at what is right.”

This unpopular doctrine may appear *new* to some, but I know several families who have put it in practice, and the husbands' minds are much less hurt, by *seeing the true state* of their wives' labour, than by waiting in another room, where they could hear them cry out; for *then* they supposed the attendants were killing them; when they were silent, they imagined them to be dead. The tedious hours of labour are much better diverted by husbands, than by the doctor and the female attendants.

Besides, there is no necessity for a parcel of female gossips; the doctor, the nurse, and the husband, being sufficient to manage natural labours.

Nor am I singular in my ideas respecting the usefulness of husbands at their wives' labours; Mrs. Nihell says, page 60, ‘ As
‘ for those who *will* be attended by *men* to

' lay them, it is *very wrong in them, not even*
 ' *to insist on their husbands to stay by them;*
 ' *for this preference of men to deliver them,*
 ' *comes either from a greater inclination to*
 ' *the men, or from a greater confidence in*
 ' *them than in women; or, in short, from*
 ' *the pure necessity they imagine themselves*
 ' *under to employ a man. If it is from*
 ' *inclination, or from necessity, it will be*
 ' *always proper for the husband to stay, to con-*
 ' *tain the man-midwife (as much as possible)*
 ' *within the bounds of modesty. If the prac-*
 ' *titioner is preferred by them, out of the*
 ' *great confidence they have in men, in*
 ' *what man can they place more confidence,*
 ' *than in a tender husband? Who, more than*
 ' *he, can interest himself in the man-midwife's*
 ' *acquitting himself duly of his office? I*
 ' *wonder that this great confidence which is*
 ' *reposed in the male sex, should be limited*
 ' *to the man-midwife only.'*

Dr. Buchan censures gentlemen, for being
 ashamed of the duties they owe to their off-
 spring, while they pay the utmost attention
 to the Dog-kennel and the Stables;

" Of man's *miraculous* mistakes, *this* bears the palm."

I have

I have been the more earnest to recommend the presence of husbands at their wives' labours, because I know it would answer the purposes I have mentioned, viz. it would prevent men-midwives from making too free with women's persons, manually, ocularly, and instrumentally. I have no motive for writing this book, but to promote the decent treatment, and the safety and comfort of mothers and children; and I will never relax my public endeavours, till accoucheurs agree, one and all, to promote *this* part of my plan, as their objecting thereto, will plainly demonstrate the truth of what I have advanced concerning their *soul* designs.

I shall now refer again to Dr. Osborn's opinion, respecting the mischief done by the use of the lever: Page 180 he says, ' Dr. Denman could not have been aware of the ' probable consequences of introducing the ' vectis into general use, and I must likewise ' believe, that he has forgotten the MANY un- ' happy effects of the vectis, which formerly ' came to our mutual knowledge, even in

‘ *the hands of very experienced and skilful men.*’

Page 182 he further says, ‘ If an opinion should once prevail among women, that practitioners in midwifery ever permitted themselves to depart from that *safe, patient, and wise* conduct, which NATURE directs in the management of labour; and that, for their *own* convenience, and *without necessity*, they should dare *officiously* to obtrude their PRETENDED assistance (or, in their own language, to hurry the labour,) and it should be discovered by the *marks* of the instrument *on the child* after birth, or by the unusual painfulness of their *present* feelings in delivery, or by *future effects still more injurious, and lasting*, that an instrument had been used, *without conviction of the necessity*, without their own consent, and even during the FULL operation of the labour-pains, with EVERY reasonable expectation of the final, and *safe termination of the labour by the powers of nature ONLY*; I say, *if ever such an opinion should become GENERAL*, I am persuaded
 ‘ the

' the INEVITABLE consequence would be,
 ' that the practice of midwifery, in *ordinary*
 ' cases, would revert into the hands of *fe-*
 ' *male* practitioners, *much to the injury of the*
 ' *sex*, and *equally to the injury of the interest*
 ' of the profession. And I beg leave to
 ' add, that these are not IMAGINARY appre-
 ' hensions, but founded upon FACTS which
 ' have come to MY knowledge, where the
 ' mischiefs described have REALLY happen-
 ' ed, by the immediate use of the *vectis*,
 ' *even in experienced and skilful hands.*'

I must now beg leave, Sir, to make a few
 remarks on Dr. Osborn's fears, lest the mis-
 chiefs done by the *general* use of the *vectis*,
 should cause ' the practice of midwifery, in
 ' *ordinary* cases, to revert into the hands of
 ' *female* practitioners, *much to the injury of*
 ' the sex, and *equally to the injury of the in-*
 ' *terest of the profession.*'

Be it known, that Dr. Osborn instructs
 women in the science of midwifery, so that
 according to his *own* hypothesis, he takes
 money from midwives, for qualifying them
 to *injure* women; and no doubt he thinks
 women

women are *injured*, in the different lying-in hospitals where midwives operate.

Again, Dr. O. tells his obstetric brethren, that *he* has *known* great mischief done by the unnecessary use of the vectis, and that forty-nine times in fifty it is used most dangerously; that some men have used it twelve hundred times; of course they must have done mischief with it, or used it dangerously, eleven hundred and seventy-six times, and *all this* mischief has been done by the vectis when in *skilful* hands.

This *you* admit the truth of, by acknowledging that Dr. Osborn's arguments against the vectis, are urged with *great propriety*.

I verily believe (with Dr. O.) that if women *knew* these things, midwifery would revert to females, *much* to the *injury* of the *profession*: I do also believe, that the use of the lever is now so general, since there are half a dozen or half a score *men* and *boy*-midwives in almost every small street in London, and every village in the country, that the mischief done by it (when it is in *unskilful* hands) *must very soon* come to the knowledge

knowledge of women, and female midwifery will again be preferred for the sake of safety, as well as decency; for women will not long continue to expose their persons to strange men, in order to have them ripped, bruised, and torn with steel instruments, because the doctor has not patience to wait Nature's time.

But how Dr. Osborn can think the *sex* will be *injured*, by substituting the *hands* of skilful midwives for *steel instruments*, which ‘(in skilful *male*-hands) have been dangerously used 1176 times in 1200,’ I am at a loss to understand; and I hope he will favour the public with *another essay*, to explain this paradox.

I know several well qualified women, who have delivered more females than Dr. Osborn has, who never were *able* to use force enough with *their natural* instruments to tear and bruise the mother, or to carve the child's face and scalp; I never heard of SKILFUL midwives doing any other injury than to wait patiently in lingering labours, and to call in the assistance of a surgeon (not a lascivious man-midwife) about once in 500 times.

times. I know several ladies, who have lately discharged the midwife doctors they employed, and are much better satisfied, and much more comfortable with a female about their persons in labour, than with a male, for reasons which are too obvious to be published. These are daily persuading other MODEST women to follow their example, so that Dr. Osborn's prophecy may be fulfilled in a short time, without *injuring* any other than the *male* midwife *sex*, if an obstetric public school can be instituted, for the instruction of midwives possessing good characters and promising talents for the profession, which is now under contemplation, and of which I shall treat more at large hereafter. In the mean time,

I have the honour to be, &c.

LET.

LETTER XIII.

SIR,

PERMIT me now to lead your attention back, to what I quoted from your book in the beginning of my last letter.

Dr. Lowder's lever (you say) is different in form from those which Dr. Osborn proved to be so dangerous, and possesses different powers, and is employed in a different manner; so that *your former objections* against the use of the lever are totally obviated by it, and Dr. Osborn's arguments are *perfectly inapplicable* to it.

I shall prove from your own account of the manner of using Dr. Lowder's lever, and the result thereof (even in the hands of your son) that it does *not* possess different powers from Mr. Herbiniaux, Dr. Bland, and Dr. Denman's lever; that it *cannot* be used in a different manner; that Dr. Osborn's arguments *are* applicable to it; and that your objections have been obviated upon *false* grounds.

Page 105 you say, your son 'determined
' to employ Dr. Lowder's lever; and after
' having

' having explained to Drs. Daly and Ball
 ' his motives for so doing, he introduced
 ' the instrument over the occiput of the
 ' child, to which he was directed by the
 ' futures, at that time very distinct *, and
 ' began about a quarter before nine o'clock
 ' with it during a pain. He continued to
 ' do this till nearly half past eleven that
 ' evening, when his intentions were so far
 ' completely fulfilled, that the head was
 ' fairly engaged within the pelvis; that is to
 ' say, it had entered about one third within
 ' the cavity.

' During the time employed in the use of
 ' the lever, the pains were frequent, and *it*
 ' *is worth remarking* †, that my son, as he
 ' informed me, *repeatedly shewed* Doctors
 ' Daly and Ball, that *without pressing* with
 ' the instrument on *any* part of the woman,
 ' he could exert a *very considerable* degree of
 ' force in drawing down the child.

' Having

* A clear proof that the head was not too much ossified, of course, it was not a very difficult case, as the pelvis was not much distorted.

† Yes, Sir, this action ought to be remarked for its *decency*, as well as its *humanity*! 'Three Gentlemen trying an experiment three hours at the tail of a living woman!

‘ Having been engaged the preceding night in a fatiguing attendance, he then left her to the care of Dr. Ball.

‘ She slept about two hours. When she awoke, the pains recurred, and gradually increased in frequency and force, till five o’clock in the morning, when she was, by the *natural pains* ALONE, delivered of a large STILL-BORN male child. The head was much flattened, and there was the *mark of a bruise* on the teguments covering the posterior edge of the right parietal, and the contiguous part of the occipital bone. There was the *appearance* also of a *very slight* bruise on the left parietal bone. *My son imputed* the bruise on the right parietal bone and the occiput, to the *use of the lever*. The recovery of the patient was tedious, &c.

‘ In March, however, she had no complaint, except an *incontinency of urine*, under which she had laboured ever since her *first* delivery.’

I shall beg leave to expatiate a little on each of these *items*, in order to prove what I have proposed.

Was

Was it not a very dangerous experiment to apply the lever to a head so far off, provided he were sure it was *not* the frontal future he felt, and that he was *not* pressing on the forehead instead of the supposed occiput, and forcing the point of the instrument over the superciliary ridges into the two eyes, instead of the two occipital futures? Dr. Smellie and *all* his pupils made this mistake, Case 3, Coll. 28.

He employed the steel instrument nearly three hours against the child's tender skull, and '*repeatedly shewed* Drs. Daly and Ball, ' that without pressing with the instrument ' on any part of the woman, he could exert ' a *very* considerable degree of force in ' drawing down the child.'

Was this three hours work performed with a design to try the powers of the instrument, and to *shew* the same to Messrs. Daly and Ball, or to relieve the woman? Was it not his *duty* to wait the full effect of her pains (which ' increased in frequency and force ' till five the next morning') before he applied the instrument?

You

You very justly enforce the necessity of waiting the full effect of the pains before the child's head be opened, but at the same time you justify the use of the lever many hours before that period. Every circumstance of Nelly Sanderfon's labour was exactly the same as Mrs. Gray's, i. e. both pelves were under three inches, the heads were detained above the brim by the projection of the lumbar vertebræ, after the membranes were broken, and the os uteri was dilated; therefore if the lever was necessary in Mrs. Gray's labour, it ought to have been used in Nelly Sanderfon's also; if it was unnecessary in the labour of the latter, it should not have been used in that of the former.

Far be it from me to assert, that Mrs. Gray's child was killed by the lever; but yourself have declared, that it was still-born, and that N. S.'s child, on whose head the lever was not used, was born alive, though it was compressed twenty-nine hours by the contracted uterus.

The uterus contracted itself on Mrs. Gray's child only nine or ten hours, therefore it had a much better chance for life, (in this respect)
than

than the other. You also declare, that Mrs. Gray's recovery was much more tedious this time, than after the birth of her following children, when instruments were not used. I have been thus particular, with a view to prevent young practitioners from using the lever, especially before the full effect of the pains be tried; and also to give your son an opportunity of proving (in his promised publication) that he had no other motive than the safety and comfort of Mrs. Gray and her child, when he assisted the birth with Dr. Lowder's lever.

A few weeks since a midwife in my neighbourhood delivered a woman of a living child, after the membranes had been broken five days; I acknowledge this is a rare case, since male practitioners and their steel instruments have become fashionable.

This lever is certainly very *useful*, when a *man* wants to finish the business in a hurry, 'having been fatigued the preceding night;' and I must inform you, Sir, that had the said lever been employed on my wife, without MY leave, or HER leave, (though the operator had consulted the female attendants) and

and the child's head had been *bruised*, whether *still-born* or not, I should most certainly have prosecuted the operator, for his presumption, in a court of justice. If I send for a surgeon to relieve me when afflicted with the stone, and am obliged to be cut without my *own* consent, because a parcel of surrounding females think, with the surgeon, that it ought to be done; I am bound to prosecute the officious surgeon, and I hope husbands will, in future, act the same, when instruments are used on their wives without *their* leave. Moreover, I hardly think it was right to *shew* Drs. Daly and Ball so *repeatedly*; if you hereby mean, that he gave them *ocular* demonstration; because, however proper on the machine, it is abominably indecent, when exercised on a living woman.

But to the points proposed :

First. The *manner* of using Dr. Lowder's lever is exactly the same as the *best* manner of using others; being applied over the occiput, to bring the long diameter of the head into contact with the long diameter of the brim of the pelvis, and to force it into the cavity
of

of the pelvis; after which it may *draw down* a little, when the bones of the pelvis are become a *stay* for the convex side of the instrument, and when ‘*a considerable degree of force*’ is used. I will leave it to any candid professor to determine, whether *you* have not *proved*, that *this* lever is used the same as that of M. Herbinieaux, Dr. Bland, and Dr. Denman, and cannot be used otherwise.

Secondly. It cannot possess essentially different powers, on account of its being a little more curved near the point; it can only force the head from one part of the brim of the pelvis to nearly the opposite part, and draw it down, after it is in the pelvis; and any lever can do the same; nay, the same might be done by the handle of a table-spoon, when the resistance is small. I am willing to leave this article also to the decision of any candid accoucheur*.

I confess, that by being more convex than the pelvis is concave, it lays a greater hold on the head, but is much more difficult to

* As a lever cannot compress the bones of the skull, it cannot accomplish the delivery, where there is great disproportion between the head and the pelvis.

introduce than the more straight ones, and its pressure is more partial on the head, of course more dangerous.

But, lastly, Dr. Osborn's arguments are applicable to it, because (in your son's hands) it did the very mischief which *all* others have done.

The child was *still-born*, after your son had been at work with his *steel* instrument TWO HOURS AND THREE QUARTERS upon its tender skull!!

Two bruises were found on the head, and your son himself allows, that one of them was done with Dr. Lowder's *innocent* lever. I assure you, Sir, I should not thank Dr. Lowder, for trying experiments with his lever on my skull for three hours together, though it is certainly much thicker than when *in utero*.

But, how came the woman to have an incontinency of urine, if your son did *not* press on *any* part of her? Oh! I beg pardon, I perceive you have thrown that mischief, upon the operator who opened the child's head in her former delivery; but perhaps he will disclaim it, and throw it upon your son;

H if

if so, I am persuaded your objections to the use of the lever, have been obviated upon false grounds; as the only *successful* case which you have related, proves it to be capable of *wounding the child's head*, if not the *mother* likewise; and these are the *only* grounds of Dr. Osborn's objection to the use of all other levers.

If I be mistaken, I am open to conviction; and your son is at liberty to *prove* my mistake, when he publishes his panegyric on Dr. Lowder's lever; but I hope he will be furnished with better arguments, than *still-born children, wounded heads, and the mothers' incontinency of urine*: if not, I must still say, that the *new* lever can wound mothers and children as *well* as the old ones; and I would rather trust my head (though it is *completely ossified*) under the fingers of a skilful midwife, than under Dr. Lowder's *steel* lever, whether in his *own* hands, or in those of his brethren and pupils.

This Mrs. Gray's first child was killed in utero by the scissars and crotchet; the second had its head bruised with the lever, *eight hours before the pains arrived at their full vigour*;

vigour; the third was expelled without instrumental aid, though *a preternatural presentation* ; * and the fourth was BORN ALIVE by the powers of NATURE ALONE. Why might not the first two children have been born by the powers of nature also, if the crotchet and the lever had not been used? Had a midwife attended her, she might have retained her urine afterwards perhaps; but, as Dr. Osborn observes, it was very easy to attribute this mischief to the original difficulty of the case, in order to hide the REAL cause of it.

It is astonishing, that while Dr. Osborn is endeavouring to prove, that an unborn child has no sensation, as if he wished to start this *new* idea as an apology for the *past* needless use of the crotchet; and while other *men*-midwives are publicly recommending the use of their differently-formed levers, which have already done so much mischief to mothers and children, just like so many quacks advertising their respective infallible nostrums;

* She very wisely neglected to send for the doctor, till *this* child was nearly born, and she was out of the hospital, and at work on the fourteenth day.

I say, it is astonishing, that women can be so men-mad, as to prefer them to skilful midwives, notwithstanding the dreadful risk they run in consequence thereof. Dr. Lowder has so much business, that (if I be rightly informed) he will not attend a patient beyond any of the turnpikes; and not long since one of them, *good-natured lady*, came to town to lie-in, rather than be *disappointed* of being delivered by *him*.

I am not an advocate for women's changing from one doctor to another, till they have given their persons into the hands of *several other men* besides their husbands, which is very commonly done, by women who *pretend* to modesty; nor do I think it right to send for *Dr. Noakes* to *handle* them, when their former *Dr. Styles* happens to be at another labour, till they have *tried* what a skilful midwife *can* do for them; but as this inconsistency is chiefly owing to the sophistry of *men-midwives*, exercised successfully upon women, who (being ignorant of the nature of parturition) cannot see the fallacy of their arguments, I shall now endeavour to convince them, how egregiously they have been deceived. I have

I have heard accoucheurs say, Men are more safe than midwives.

First, Because they are more tender.

Secondly, Because they are better anatomists.

Thirdly, Because women are *ignorant* of their profession.

These are the three principal *male* subterfuges, and the *truth* of each I shall examine separately.

First, I am to display *male* tenderneſs.

You may remember, Sir, that a very antiquated historian, called *Moses*, has published a most infamous libel against the *practice* of men-midwives, by saying, that the *tender-hearted man* Pharaoh commanded the *hard-hearted female* midwives of his day, to destroy the male infants (pretty innocent babes!) of many thousand women, called Hebrews, on their entrance into the world; and that these *cruel women*-midwives did disappoint the *humane* designs of the *good man* Pharaoh, by an act of *wilful* disobedience which might have cost them their lives, had Pharaoh known the truth; but in that *simple* age of the world, midwifery was neither taught to

nor by men, I apprehend; besides, these *impudent* women most certainly told their king a *wicked* lie, with no other view in the world than to save the lives of the brats; for they would have it, that all the children of the Hebrew women were expelled by *nature alone*, ere *help* could reach them. And you know, Sir, this same Moses was saved from drowning by a *cruel* woman.

Indeed, every *sensible* person *must* know, that a woman who has felt what labour-pains are, can exercise nothing but *cruelty* towards others under the same pains, and that none but mothers know how to be *cruel* to unborn infants.

What pity, Sir, that your son had not lived in the days of *this* King Pharaoh! he would certainly have obtained a pension, for publicly recommending the use of Dr. Lowder's lever; especially if he could have recited cases, where it had brought *still-born male* children into the world with *bruised* heads.

So might Dr. Osborn have obtained a large pension, for declaring that men *injure* the sex *less* than women, though some of them use the lever dangerously 1176 times
in

in 1200; I say, Dr. Osborn would have obtained a *large* pension, for recommending these men-midwives in preference to women in the days of Pharaoh the *tender*.

How strangely the tables are turned since the reign of this king? *Midwives* could *then* take the advantage of *male* ignorance to *save* children; but now, *men*-midwives can impose on *female* ignorance, when they injure or *destroy* them, by attributing the mischief *they have done* to the 'difficulty of the case.'

I do not wish to make too free with the sacred writings; but as they paint human nature in its exact colours, I hope the importance of the safety and comfort of mothers and children, will justify my referring thereto again under this particular.

The first author in the New Testament informs us, that a *good natured* king or governor took it into his head to murder a great number of innocent children! but we do not read, that the *men* whom he sent to do the horrid business, hesitated, and made excuses to save the helpless babes! No, he sent forth and slew them; there was no delay. Nor did Herod keep regiments of wo-

men to execute his dreadful commands, but *men* were his murderous messengers!

If you want any additional evidence, that men are *full* as cruel as women now, as well as in the days of St. Matthew and the time of Moses, you need only read what I have quoted from Dr. Smellie and Dr. Osborn's writings in the last four letters.

I might have quoted continental cases in *abundance* in proof hereof; and I might have filled several volumes, had I run over the various British medical journals, in order to expose the obstetric mischief recorded therein, which has been done by the tender and infallibly safe *men*-midwives, since *they* came into fashion. But to save my own time, and to give my readers as little trouble as I can, consistently with the nature of the subject, I have confined my quotations principally to Dr. Smellie, the late Father of Midwifery in this country.

If I have (in any part of this work) discovered too much acrimony, I beg the reader's pardon, hoping the malignity of the crimes I have undertaken to censure, will, in some measure, plead my excuse. I

have

have no prejudice against *Men*-midwives, but what I derived from their actions; as an evidence thereof, I suffered my own relations to employ them without reproof, before I knew so much of them. I only wish to write against their *mal*-practices, for, as men, I wish them well, but not as *men*-midwives.

Secondly, I will enquire, whether *men* are better midwives than women on account of their more *general* knowledge of anatomy.

All the anatomy that a practitioner of midwifery can want (whether male or female) is, a good knowledge of the bones of the pelvis in its perfect state, so as to be able to judge when, and how much it is deformed. Also of its connexion with the lumbar vertebræ, and its situation, and axis; a knowledge of its form, and diameters, is comprised in the knowledge of the different bones which originally composed it.

A midwife must also know what the pelvis contains, as described in the second letter; together with a perfect knowledge of the vagina and perinæum, and also of the foetal

H 5 skull;

skull; as mentioned in the same letter. She ought also to understand the increase and elevation of the gravid uterus during gestation, which she must know better by *experience*, if a mother, than any *man* can teach her. She should also be taught the natural situation of the placenta, and child in utero; which I also briefly noticed in the second letter.

Now, Sir, I would ask, whether you do not teach these things in your lectures to males, demonstrating them on pelves and foetal skulls; and on the parts of generation, which are kept in spirits (in the lecture-room) for that purpose?

I would further ask, whether this is not all the anatomy that *can* be useful in the practice of midwifery*? and whether *every well* qualified midwife is not perfectly acquainted with these parts of the human body?

If so, it could be no advantage to *them* to attend anatomical lectures and the dissecting and demonstrating rooms, unless they

* I except obstetric surgery.

the different cartilages with their bones ; all the articulate and inarticulate joints ; also the names, origins, insertions, and uses of *all* the muscles, whether fleshy or tendinous. Likewise the *exact* course of the arteries, which conduct the blood to the head, trunk, and extremities ; and of the veins, through which it passes back again to the heart.

Let females be persuaded, that their nurses should know the course of each pair of nerves, and their connexion with the brain ; as well as the whole thoracic and abdominal viscera, and the most *minute* absorbents, &c. &c. And that without this knowledge, the child cannot be *safe* in their hands. Tell them, that it is very *common* to see a dear little babe's sternum pressed quite close to the dorsal vertebræ, by having its roller put on by an *ignorant* nurse ; and that they *sometimes* injure the glutæi muscles, by clouting them *improperly* *.

* Doctors may as well say, that nurses ought to understand the alteration which takes place in the circulation of the foetal blood when the funis is tied, as to say, that *general* anatomy is an advantage in the practice of midwifery.

Were

Were I a man-midwife, I should keep an hundred such misfortunes as these in my head, ready to relate whenever they were likely to answer my purpose; for if I could impose on women as easily in this way, as others have imposed on them, by saying that midwives ought not to be trusted to deliver them, because they do not understand the general anatomy of the human body, I might soon recommend myself and my obstetric brethren as nurses, as well as midwives; so that females might be entirely discarded during the puerperal state of women. And what if we should be sneered at, for being seen to dress and undress the lady whom we delivered a few days before, and also to clout the child, &c. ! no matter, fashion would soon silence female scruples, and then their *kind* husbands must consent to it, and pay us well for it too!

I really think, Sir, the College of Physicians ought to honour me with a title for this *new* idea, which is just as consistent as that of *man-midwifery*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LET-

LETTER XIV.

SIR,

HAVING proved that it is extremely dangerous to employ men-midwives, when instruments are not wanted, I come to the SIXTH and LAST proposition, viz. To enquire why there are so few good midwives ; offer a plan for their better instruction ; and prove that man-midwifery is a personal, a domestic, and a national evil.

There are many women suffered to practise midwifery who know very little of it, as well as men, both having entered into the profession without a *regular* education ; and I am sorry our legislators have not long since interfered to prevent it ; the life of a mother or a child being much more valuable than that of a hare or a partridge, which has come under their *serious* consideration.

I must admit the full force of Dr. Buchan's opinion, page 591, ed. 9. ' Though the management of women in child-bed has been practised as an employment since the earliest account of time ; yet it is still, in most countries, on a very bad footing.

' Few

' Few women think of following the employ-
 ' ment till they be reduced to the necessity
 ' of doing it for bread. Hence not one in
 ' a hundred of them have any education,
 ' or proper knowledge of their business.'
 Thus far he is evidently speaking of nurses.
 ' It is equally true,' (says he) ' that most
 ' women in child-bed require to be managed
 ' with skill and attention, and that they are
 ' often hurt by the superstitious prejudices
 ' of ignorant and officious midwives. The
 ' mischief done in this way is much greater
 ' than is generally imagined; most of which
 ' might be prevented by allowing no
 ' woman to practise midwifery but such
 ' as are properly qualified. Were due at-
 ' tention paid to this, it would not only be
 ' the means of saving many lives, *but would*
 ' *prevent the NECESSITY of employing men in*
 ' *this INDELICATE and disagreeable branch*
 ' *of medicine, which is, on MANY accounts,*
 ' *MORE proper for the other sex.'*

Though it is impossible for the most igno-
 rant and illiterate midwives to do so much
 mischief with their hands, as *skilful* men have
 done with their levers, &c. I am no advocate
 for

for them, but with they were sent back to their wash-tubs, &c. Women whose deportment is vulgar and disgusting, are by no means proper for that profession, any more than those who have not well studied it. Nor do I blame any female for rejecting their services, and preferring those of HUMANE men; I only wish to censure those who live in London, or other large places, where *skilful* and sensible midwives can be procured, and yet expose their persons to men; nor would I be too severe herein, as they have been led into this error, by *men* whose *interest* it is to impose on them, by saying, they are not safe in the hands of *any* woman.

Dr. Buchan does not mean that many lives have been lost by unskilful midwives in delivery, but during the month; and as the best midwives have very little knowledge of physic, it is right to call in a man when women are threatened with too much fever, or with any other disorder. But this is very different from the unnecessary employment of a man in the time of labour, because there is
no

no improper and indecent handling and touching.

It is a great mistake in women, to suppose that ALL the danger is in the delivery ; on the contrary, nature *will* expel the fœtus ninety-nine times in a hundred, ‘ *if left to herself*’ as Dr. Buchan observes ; so that we seldom hear of a woman dying in labour, though many die in child-bed. Nature is not left to herself by many men-midwives (as I have already proved) for they will often use the lever, whether an instrument be wanted or not ; therefore I would much rather employ a male nurse than a male midwife in a natural labour, unless I were permitted to search the doctor’s pockets, to satisfy myself that he had left his lever at home *for once*. If he were unwilling to be searched, I should consider it *my* duty to protect my wife from being injured by his *unnecessary* instrumental aid.

It is true, there are some husbands of a *shallow* understanding, who actually persuade their wives to employ men in preference to skilful women ; and as soon as the doctor enters

enters the room, *they* sneak out of it; I imagine they are afraid he will not take liberties enough, while they are there to restrain him, so they are determined to give him *full* liberty of conscience, by leaving him in the *unlimited* possession of the *Sanctum Sanctorum*. Some wives *pretend* they cannot persuade their husbands to be with them when delivered by men; it is because they do not wish it, for they know how to persuade them out of a new gown, whenever they please.

I have proved (from books written by men-midwives) that male practice has been attended by a *great deal* of indecency, and instrumental mischief; therefore if women *will* continue to employ men unnecessarily in the absence of their husbands, and *shallow* husbands *will* consent to it, they *must* take the *certain* consequences: such couples, however, are well qualified to live among the Korakic Russians, where *custom* requires husbands to prostitute their wives and daughters to strangers out of *very* hospitality*: or in Italy,

* See Le Brun's travels,

Italy, where males are employed to attend ladies in bed, to dress and undress them, and to place their *chauffette* under their petticoats, and *all* this in the absence of their husbands; nay, fashion requires the husband to *seem* satisfied with it *all*, and to hire the said man, called a *cicisbeo**: nor are British husbands, who permit men to deliver their wives in preference to women, and at the same time voluntarily withdraw, a jot more wise than Italian husbands; both are equally slaves to the custom of their country, without considering the impropriety thereof. I will also venture to say, that every woman who can procure a skilful midwife and yet voluntarily permits male service in natural labour, when her husband is absent, would also be contented with the service of a *cicisbeo*, instead of a waiting-maid, if she lived at Genoa, where fashion justifies it.

But what is the reason that midwives are more ignorant of their profession, *now* that they are instructed by male-teachers, than a century ago, when they taught each other? The reason is obvious; it is not likely that those

men,

* Voyez L'Espion Chinois.

men, who are constantly endeavouring to suppress female practice among the *rich*, will ever fully instruct them, though they take their money for that purpose: so when they have deprived them of the greatest part of the lessons they have so unjustly received their money for, they cry out against their ignorance, ‘ no *lady* is safe in their hands, ‘ &c’. Yea, they make their *rich* patients believe, that *women* really have not a capacity to learn midwifery, which is certainly paying a bad compliment to the mental talents of the *present* generation of British females, as none but females learned it for practice a century ago, and it is in the hands of females alone, throughout the greatest part, by far, of the continent, in the present day. If the poor were as able to pay men-midwives as the rich are, it is more than probable, that lecturers would refuse to instruct females in the art.

I must confess, there are some illiterate midwives, who are incapable of understanding the instructions they hear, and lecturers ought to be ashamed of taking their money, when they perceive their talents are not
suited

sulted to the profession. The greater part of those women who are known to be eminent in the practice, have obtained the chief of their knowledge by reading modern systems of midwifery, and by their extensive practice.

I know a midwife, of no *great* education, who delivered near 200 women the last year, and who during *all* her practice, which she has followed many years, has never had a patient die under her hands in labour. I doubt if a *man* can be found, who is able to say as much.

That teachers of midwifery do not give their female pupils sufficient instructions, I can prove; for I have heard a lecturer say, ‘ I wish no midwife to know what the *os uteri* is; I never tell them, if I can help it.’

Then Dr. Osborn, by way of echo to these sentiments says, ‘ The practice of women is much to the injury of the sex’.

Suppose a patient in the country were attended by one of the midwives thus taught (for her twelve guineas) *not* to know the *os uteri*, and were to be attacked with convulsions,

vulsions, or with a hemorrhage; can a midwife who knows not what the os uteri is, deliver the child by turning, and save the patient's life? No; instead of being taught how to do this, she is *instructed* to call in a man; but being distant from a town, the patient dies ere the man arrives. This is the price of blood! Has such a thing never happened? and are teachers who thus half-educate their female pupils, guiltless as to the death of patients so lost? Let the public judge. I might apply the same argument to every other case which requires preternatural delivery, and where the safety of mother or child is endangered by incompetent midwives. But let not women imagine this ignorance is peculiar to midwives, since Dr. Osborn says, 'Men are contented to *hurry* through a *single* course of lectures, and some are satisfied with the *loose hints* which are given by anatomical lecturers.'

There was a proof of male ignorance in my neighbourhood a few months since.

A young man-midwife was called in to turn a child, who confessed it was a case too difficult for *him*, and departed; an old gen-

I

tleman,

tleman, (justly eminent in the profession) was sent for, and performed it in a few minutes.

But since we do not know that our legislators will (in compliance with Dr. Buchan's hint) make an act to prevent unqualified practitioners, male and female, from delivering women, I will endeavour to lay down a plan for the PROPER education of midwives, and for preventing the practice of ignorant *pretenders of both sexes.*

First, Let an obstetric school be instituted as near the centre of London as possible, for the instruction of midwives under forty years of age, whose character for sobriety and affability is indisputable; and whose education, constitution, and mental talents are promising for the profession; and let none else be received as pupils.

Second, Let these be instructed during three courses of lectures, at five guineas each person, which is considerably less than half the *usual* expence; each midwife shall be obliged to write down the *heads* of the lectures, so as to be able to answer

swer any reasonable question which shall be asked her by the lecturer, in the way of an obstetric catechism.

Third, All who are well qualified to answer every PRACTICAL question at the end of the second course of lectures, shall have a certificate given, that they are able to undertake every case in midwifery, which does not require the aid of instruments: those who (after going through three courses of lectures) are not thus qualified, shall attend another course, or till they be completed in the theoretical part of the art, before they receive a certificate.

Fourth, They shall be taught the form, the cavity, the diameters, the axis, &c. of well-formed pelves; and also the diameters, sutures, bones, and fontanel of foetal skulls; which shall be kept at the school for that purpose, together with perfect and distorted pelves.

Fifth, They shall be taught the anatomy of the vagina, the urethra and bladder, the uterus, the rectum, and the contents of the full-grown impregnated uterus,

on a machine resembling nature as nearly as possible, adapted to a real pelvis and spine.

Sixth, Hereon they shall be taught the use of the catheter.

Seventh, They shall be taught the encrease of the gravid uterus, from conception to delivery, by Smellie's or Hunter's large plates.

Eighth, They shall attend poor women, in any part of the town, during their second course of lectures ; and two shall attend labours together, viz. one who has delivered shall go with one who has not.

[This eighth article will, in a few years, render subscriptions to other charities, for the purpose of delivering women at their own dwellings, needless ; so that the money heretofore paid to midwives and accoucheurs for that purpose, may be given to the patients, by their different benefactors, to assist them during the month.]

Ninth, They shall be taught the art of turning, &c. on the common machine.

The lectures shall be compiled from
the

the best modern authors and lecturers ; they shall be read, and not delivered from memory ; part of them shall be delivered by an experienced surgeon, and part by a skilful midwife, as shall hereafter be determined, being dependent on the nature of each lecture, which shall continue about an hour every day, except Sundays ; so that each course will continue about five weeks, including some of the diseases of pregnant and lying-in women, and children in the month.

Tenth, The lecturing midwife shall attend those difficult cases which the pupils cannot manage ; if it be an instrumental case, the lecturing accoucheur shall attend it.

Eleventh, The gentleman employed to deliver these lectures shall not be a man-midwife by profession, lest his *own interest* should cause him to withhold *necessary* instructions from the female pupils.

Twelfth, Every annual subscriber to this institution shall be allowed two tickets

for each guinea, which tickets shall entitle two poor married women to delivery at their own dwellings.

As the execution of this plan will be attended with very little difficulty, and is calculated to render male-midwifery unnecessary, as well as to promote the comfort of many poor woman, it is hoped it will not want advocates. It is certainly the duty of all those who are averse to male-midwifery, and who wish to prevent their wives and daughters from falling sacrifices to an immodest fashion, to lend every possible encouragement to this plan, intended to chase continental levities from this island, and render its fair natives both MODEST and VIRTUOUS, which they were *once* universally celebrated for.

Medical gentlemen of character, who are averse to male-practice, and wish to take an active part in this design, are desired to leave a letter with the publisher, which I will attend to; it shall not want my PECUNIARY support, as far as may be compatible with my circumstances: my avocation, as a tradesman,

tradesman, will not permit me to render it any other assistance.

Women thus educated will be worthy of the confidence of pregnant females, as none will be allowed a certificate, till properly qualified to manage every case in midwifery; and if none be employed who cannot produce such a certificate, it will answer the same purpose as an act of parliament, to prevent unqualified midwives from practising.

I know *accoucheurs* will laugh at this design, because it is much easier to sneer than to argue; the truth is, their arguments will be found too impotent to controvert what I have advanced, therefore ridicule will be their best resource *. If this plan can be put in execution, and promoted with spirit, I am persuaded, the great *obstetric idol*, MAN, will fall to the ground by its own ponderous weight in a few years.

There are some women who have been taught to believe, that their midwife doctors have really saved their lives; being ignorant of what *nature* does for them. Hence their

I 4 gratitude

* ‘ On me, when coxcombs are satiric,

‘ I take it for a panegyric.’

SWIFT.

gratitude is very little short of real affection, so that they very innocently recommend them to all their female friends, supposing they are doing *them* a peculiar favour.

Nor can we wonder at this; were a man to save a woman from drowning, no one would blame her for exercising future gratitude to him; I think, however, it would be *full as proper*, for a midwife to be the recipient of all this obstetric *good-will*.

Notwithstanding, some families are bitter enemies to male-midwifery, and many will not be *persuaded* to fall into the fashionable snare, and there are not a few whom I have extricated from it, by shewing them the pernicious tendency of it. I doubt not but all these will second the salutary intention of this book, by persuading their friends from continuing in an error, in order to prove that they have always done right; and by laying a strict injunction on their adult children, not to employ men-midwives in natural labours, unless their local situation prevents them from obtaining skilful female operators.

I know several persons who have lately
determined

determined not to employ a physician, a surgeon, or an apothecary who practises midwifery, and I heartily wish there were thousands in the same mind.

Midwives should explain to their female friends, that nature expels the child (ninety-nine times out of a hundred) without any help ; and this will be another antidote to the impositions of accoucheurs.

A gentleman (the other day) told me, he wished all the men-midwives were sent to the plow's *tail* ; a much more becoming situation for them, than the *tails* of married women ! Another gentleman said, he would heartily lend his aid to send them out of the kingdom. These gentlemen will now have an opportunity to promote their laudable designs, by joining their efforts to mine for that purpose. No husband who possesses good sense, can bear his wife to be unnecessarily exposed to other men ; he knows that doctors have the same passions as all other males have ; and I can safely say, I never met with half a score men in my life, who were advocates for man-midwifery ; and

these few are more famed for being hen-pecked than for their wisdom.

Let wives bring this business home to their own bosoms; how could they like their husbands to send for a smart female surgeon to sound them for the stone, in preference to a male, and at the same time to insist on the wife being absent during the speculative experiment? How could they like to hear their husbands recommend this handsome lady to other men at every opportunity, and to see her come almost daily to the house on one trifling occasion or another?

This is exactly the case with man-midwifery; and yet women think it does not cool their husbands' affections towards them, but they are mistaken.

As a proof that good midwives are as safe as men, midwives themselves prefer their own sex to deliver them, and THEY cannot be supposed to be ignorant of what an operator has to do *for* them. Many surgeons, who do not practise midwifery, employ women to deliver their wives; nay, the greatest surgeon in England does. Is not this because *they* know

know men can handle instruments dexterously? Did we ever hear of a man-midwife being voluntarily absent from his wife, when delivered by one of his brethren? Is not this a proof that he knows there is a need—be for *his* presence?

I have often heard accoucheurs wonder, that women can so *easily* submit to male assistance; and well they may wonder, because they *know* it is unnecessary. No doubt they will still *endeavour* to continue their gross imposition; and if they succeed, we may safely apply the words of Fielding to wives:

- Credulity's *always* in fashion;
- For folly's a fund will never lose ground,
- While fools are so rife in the nation.

But let us hope better things; for English females in general have only submitted to men, because they *imagined* themselves more safe in *their* hands than in those of women, and they still possess chastity enough to employ their own sex, as soon as they are undeceived. Therefore I will venture to apply Pope's words to every sensible husband, leaving those, who will not be convinced

that reason is a better guide than fashion, to apply the first two lines to themselves.

- ‘ Some positive, persisting fops we know,
- ‘ Who if *once* wrong, *will* needs be *always* so :
- ‘ But you, with pleasure own your errors past,
- , And make each day a critique on the last.’

Dr. Hamilton and his obstetric brethren will doubtless plead, the cruelty of throwing so many medical men out of employment; yes, and the keepers of ill-famed houses think it cruel to be deprived of their licences. Let each of them pursue a *decent* employment, and I shall be the last person to interrupt them in it. But while the liberty of the press is permitted, I shall consider it my DUTY to bear a faithful testimony against the *practice* of that *body of men*, whose *business* it is wantonly and unnecessarily to violate female modesty; until they become ashamed of their past actions, and transfer such an effeminate calling to its original proprietors.

You will plainly perceive, Sir, that my principal design, in writing this book, is to stop the progress of obstetric arms, by opposing a legion of well-disciplined Amazons thereto; and that my SECONDARY aim is,

to

to persuade husbands to stand sentinel during the delivery of their wives, in order to protect them from being thrust at by such steel weapons, until there shall be a sufficient number of *women trained up* to take the field with their *natural* arms alone.

I do not think it necessary to apologize for the mode of treating this subject. I have studied delicacy of sentiment, as much as was consistent with perspicuity; endeavouring to avoid licentious ideas on the one hand, and ambiguity on the other; wishing this book to contain nothing that can be injurious to the minds of adult females, whether single or married. Had I rendered it unfit to be a closet companion for women, I should have contributed to defeat the end for which it was written.

I shall conclude with proving, that male-midwifery is A PERSONAL, A DOMESTIC, AND A NATIONAL EVIL.

Do not the various lacerations of the perinæum, unnecessary divisions of the symphysis pubis, wounded urethræ, &c. mentioned in the tenth letter, prove it to be a

PERSONAL

PERSONAL evil, without any further arguments?

It is a DOMESTIC evil, as it creates great discord in families; this I have known to be the case in several families, and I have often been asked by gentlemen, why females are not employed in midwifery now, as much as heretofore.

Your own common observation must confirm the truth of what I am stating; but if you really want proof, that husbands in general are *very much* dissatisfied with the *secret* obstetric services of males, though an imaginary necessity causes them to submit thereto, you need only read the books which have been written against man-midwifery, in order to be amply convinced. The spirit of these books plainly shew, that the authors of them detested every woman, who had unnecessarily submitted to the *hands* of accoucheurs, so that their own wives would have totally lost their affections, by employing them.

Not long since a gentleman married a very beautiful woman, and when she was pregnant

pregnant of her first child, he was very unhappy for several months, fearing she would be persuaded, by some of her *fashionable* female friends, to engage a man to deliver her; till she one day told him, she intended to bespeak a midwife in the neighbourhood. He clasped her in his arms, and said, he would not have opposed it, had she chosen a man, as he might have caused her friends to think, he was not sufficiently attentive to her safety; but that his affection, which was strengthened greatly by her choice of a woman, must have been considerably diminished, by her employing a man. This fact I can authenticate. And how can any sensible husband think otherwise than this did? Do men marry wives to be practising-blocks for midwife-doctors? Women know not how much they weaken their husband's affections by employing men.

If you and your obstetric brethren were disposed to be useful members of society, and to promote domestic happiness, you would cease to teach midwifery to a parcel of licentious boys (many of whom must be licentious, out of such a vast number) and
you

you would instruct females in every thing relative to midwifery, except the use of the forceps, scissars, and crotchet.

Permit me to extract a few sentences from some of the books I just now mentioned, as a collateral evidence that the peace of many families is interrupted by the practice of men-midwives. ‘ * I know several gentlemen of fortune, who declare that nothing can induce them to marry, while they are to be deemed *brutes*, if they do not submit to the shameful practice the following sheets will disclose; though not half what I could lay open, if I did not think enough has been said to determine every man of sense, before he marries, to enter a caveat in the marriage-settlement to bar men-midwives.

‘ † I know not which to despise most; the husbands, who give up their wives to be so wantonly and so unnecessarily handled and touched by men-midwives; or the wives, who are so void of a proper sense
‘ of

* Midwifery analized, 3d edit. page 17, of the letter addressed to John Ford.

† Mid. Anal. page 17,

' of their husbands' dignity, and their own
 ' modesty, to employ men-midwives upon
 ' any occasion: nay, I say upon every
 ' occasion; for when once the male-midwife
 ' has got *admission* into a house, he becomes
 ' physician-general to the whole family. If
 ' the husband be ill, the wife will not be
 ' easy, unless *her* doctor be called in, to the
 ' great prejudice of physicians regularly
 ' bred. The dangerous consequences of
 ' iron instruments, constantly used by men-
 ' midwives, and which often destroy the life
 ' of the child, or mother, or both; and the
 ' certainty of rendering the woman's person
 ' disagreeable, if not disgusting, to her hus-
 ' band, ought to have great weight with wo-
 ' men, provided the matter of delicacy,
 ' decency, and modesty, were out of the
 ' question.'

Page 22. ' Why then should women
 ' think it necessary to expose their persons
 ' and their infirmities, and to be twisted and
 ' turned about, in whatever posture or atti-
 ' tude the man-midwife is pleased to direct,
 ' either in bed or up, *and to keep her husband*
 ' *all that time in* MORE PAIN OF MIND
 ' *than*

‘ *than that which she suffers in body, for no*
 ‘ *other end but vanity of having a doctor,*
 ‘ *as they call it; but what I call AN OUT-*
 ‘ *RAGE to sense, dignity, love, and virtue.*’

Page 40. ‘ That it is an immodest, an un-
 ‘ necessary, and a shameful practice, I will
 ‘ maintain; and that there lives not a man
 ‘ of sense and sentiment, who loves his wife,
 ‘ that ever returned to *her* bed with that de-
 ‘ gree of satisfaction and affection, who has
 ‘ undergone a male-midwife’s *touch*, as she
 ‘ whose person is, or he supposes to have
 ‘ been, sacred to him, and him alone.
 ‘ Whenever I see a married woman *nice in*
 ‘ *sentiment*, and *delicate in her expressions*,
 ‘ and find she is attended by male-mid-
 ‘ wives, I consider her a *pretender to both*:
 ‘ I look on her with contempt.’

Page 51. ‘ Has she not by so doing, sa-
 ‘ crificed her modesty to fashion, her person
 ‘ to the highest indignity, and her husband’s
 ‘ honour to the sneers and secret contempt
 ‘ even of her male operators?’

Page 89. ‘ I speak the sentiments of all
 ‘ sensible men, when I declare, I attribute
 ‘ the profligacy of the women of the pre-
 ‘ sent

' sent age, to the practices of men-mid-
 ' wives; and pronounce every woman, who
 ' permits the visits of a male *touching opera-*
 ' *tor*, during her pregnancy, unworthy of
 ' the affection or regard of her husband;
 ' and every one who admits them, even in
 ' the hour of labour' (he means unnecessarily)
 ' not worthy of his future embraces, or
 ' worth those of any other man; and that
 ' it is the VERY WORST of all *prostitution*,
 ' and will soon extinguish even the *practice*
 ' of matrimony, except among that class of
 ' people who possess neither sense nor senti-
 ' ment.'

Page 35. ' I never meet any of these
 ' obstetrical professors, that I do not look
 ' upon them as I should on the Emperor of
 ' Morocco, or the Bashaw of Tangiers,
 ' going to visit his seraglio.'

Now, Sir, as you and your brethren can-
 not tell, how many of your patients' hus-
 bands are of the same opinion as this author,
 though they keep it to themselves, it is
 your duty, to refuse to deliver any woman
 whose husband is not present, if at home;
 that he may see you do *no more* than is your
 duty,

duty, and have no cause to upbraid his wife for tolerating improper practices. But I have before proved, that men prefer the absence of husbands for several reasons, however unhappy their minds may be, while they are closeted with their wives on these *interesting* occasions. Men's aversion to their presence shews, that they ought not to be absent; and if they were contented with doing their duty *only*, they would insist on the husband's presence, especially when they try the first pains, which are generally too weak to affect every *spurious* sensibility. Another author says, ‘ * If our
 ‘ women, holding the sentiments of *mankind*
 ‘ at defiance, impudently continue the practice in the face of day, shall we not *try* to
 ‘ force up *one* drop of modest blood into
 ‘ their cheeks, if one can be found in their
 ‘ whole frame?

‘ I wish to make them blush, even at the
 ‘ *idea* of employing a man.

‘ If any other man were to be caught
 ‘ taking such liberties, the husband would
 ‘ deem it sufficient cause for a separation,

‘ Doctors

“ Doctors Commons, &c. And yet I cannot
 “ conceive why he should feel himself more
 “ injured, by the freedoms having been
 “ taken by a gay young man of fashion,
 “ than by a doctor.

‘ Have not the liberties that he has wan-
 “ tonly taken with her person, removed the
 “ shame of a first violation?

‘ Have not the sacred limits, that modesty
 “ *should* guard from defilement, been profaned
 “ and polluted, by an unhallowed hand?

‘ Accustomed to the licentious familiari-
 “ ties of *one* man (not her husband) a path
 “ has not only been opened, but made
 “ smooth, and easy for ANOTHER. Mon-
 “ strous!

‘ Have we no feeling left? After modesty
 “ has flown from our dwellings, can we be
 “ surprised if virtue follows its companion
 “ and defender? Infamous as the adulteress
 “ is, her crime admits of extenuation, and
 “ she seems pure when balanced against the
 “ *pretender* to modesty, who sends for her
 “ doctor to be digitated. Shame on so
 “ abandoned a practice! Let it be cried
 “ down, and scandalized, as every man
 “ wishes

‘ wishes to preserve his wife and daughters
 ‘ from pollution. There is no pretence for
 ‘ it in nature ; and if the public take it up
 ‘ with spirit, women who are not abandoned,
 ‘ will be as much ashamed to have it known
 ‘ that they WANTONLY employ a man-
 ‘ midwife, as they *should* be, on being de-
 ‘ tected in adultery. We owe it to ourselves,
 ‘ we owe it to our wives, to our children,
 ‘ and we owe it to our country.

‘ Should not a *modest* woman be *satisfied*
 ‘ with having a man in waiting, ready, and
 ‘ rather take the chance that *she* may be
 ‘ one of the twenty in two thousand’ (who
 have difficult labours) ‘ than pre-resolve on
 ‘ exposing her person, *wantonly*, in a scan-
 ‘ dalous manner, to a strange man, before
 ‘ she knows that her case requires it? How
 ‘ much, then, do these women deserve to be
 ‘ shamed, and POINTED AT, in every com-
 ‘ pany, who, setting all *decency* at DEFIANCE,
 ‘ *pre-resolve* to employ a man?’

You see, Sir, how much the minds of
 some men have suffered, from being obliged
 (perhaps from their being situated out of the
 reach of a midwife) to give up their wives
 to

to male hands. Certainly (as Dr. Buchan observes) midwifery is an employment most proper for females, on many accounts.

Man-midwifery is also a NATIONAL evil.

The first proof hereof I shall quote, from a book entitled, *The Danger and Immodesty of unnecessarily employing Men-midwives*.

Page 27. ‘ It is to the almost general
 ‘ custom of employing men-midwives, that
 ‘ I attribute the frequent adulteries which dis-
 ‘ grace our country. *Ignorance* has spread
 ‘ this shameless custom. Ignorance leads
 ‘ people to *suppose* men safer than women.
 ‘ *Ignorance* of *what* the *men-midwives* do,
 ‘ leads modest women *at first* to submit to
 ‘ employ men; and *it is ignorance* which
 ‘ leads husbands (who love their wives) to
 ‘ recommend, nay even sometimes force
 ‘ them on their wives. They know not
 ‘ what stripes they are preparing for them-
 ‘ selves.

Page 28. ‘ In thirty years practice, a
 ‘ person might probably never meet *with a*
 ‘ *single case* where a good woman might
 ‘ not have done the business. This confession
 ‘ was made to me by an eminent man-mid-
 ‘ wife,

‘ wife, after a practice of thirty-six years.
 ‘ How else would the world have been
 ‘ peopled? The men have *but lately* come
 ‘ into fashion.

‘ In praise of *Scotland* and *Ireland* be it
 ‘ spoken, the women of those countries are
 ‘ still too modest to employ them*. What is
 ‘ is the consequence? *Adulteries* happen very
 ‘ seldom in those countries. If men-mid-
 ‘ wives were requisite to bring children into
 ‘ the world, what would become of the
 ‘ wilds of America—the plains of Africa?
 ‘ Even the Hottentot women are too mo-
 ‘ dest to employ men—they leave that
 ‘ abandoned custom to our English ladies—
 ‘ yet they are so fruitful, they furnish slaves
 ‘ for the globe. It is a notorious fact, that
 ‘ more children have been lost, since women
 ‘ were so scandalously indecent as to em-
 ‘ ploy men, than for ages before that prac-
 ‘ tice became so general.

Page 31. ‘ Who can wonder at the pro-
 ‘ fligacy of the times, when it is known
 ‘ that even women of character soon be-
 ‘ come so callous to the bashfulness which
 ‘ ought

* They also have lately caught the obstetric *masculine*
 influenza!

‘ ought to characterize their sex, from being habituated to the familiarities of their men-midwives.’

Page 33. ‘ It cannot be denied, *with truth*, but these visitations from men-midwives, remove, in a great measure, the horror of those intrusions on the advanced posts of virtue, which are its greatest safeguards—and serve to *prepare the way* for the addressees of gay young men, who make it *their business* to seduce married women into the path of infamy.

‘ She cannot but *be conscious*, that the doctor *is infringing* on the husband.’ Is he not infringing on his own wife also?

Page 35. ‘ Blush, ye women of fashion, to own that any man besides your husband, *is admitted to liberties* with your persons!’

Page 40. ‘ What undertaking can be more difficult to succeed in, than an endeavour to reform the manners of a vicious age? Yet, encouraged by the consciousness of the rectitude of my intentions, and of the sincerity of my wishes to repair the foundation of matrimonial happiness, &c.’

Page 43. ‘ It is for this *wanton* use of

' men, that I wish I had abilities to expose
 ' their want of modesty in colours striking
 ' enough to hold out such women to the
 ' universal ridicule of the world, and draw
 ' down on them the contempt and indigna-
 ' tion of the virtuous.

Page 48. ' I hope to live to see the day,
 ' when innate modesty will be the charac-
 ' teristic of English women; and *of course*,
 ' when a lady will not be more publicly
 ' branded with infamy for the most barefaced
 ' prostitution, than for the effrontery which
 ' *will then* be necessary to enable a woman
 ' wantonly to employ a man-midwife.

Page 60. ' Whoever reads the new-
 ' papers of three years back, will find MANY
 ' paragraphs informing us of the prosecution
 ' of men midwives for crim. con.'

Each of these three authors shew, that
 great mischief has been done by the impa-
 tience and instruments of men and boys,
 and that skilful midwives are much safer;
 but as I have before PROVED IT FROM
 FACTS, I need not quote what they have
 written thereon.

And now, Sir, what can be more evident,
 than

than that man-midwifery is a NATIONAL evil? Is it not the destruction of female modesty? Hence the readiness of women to admit a new doctor every child, if their former doctor happens to be engaged when they fall in labour. Hence the custom (among *fashionable* females) of sending for their doctors to inform them if they be with child. Hence the elopements and adulteries among *noble and honourable* couples, and the little censure such conduct meets with. Hence the immodesty of women who can sit in the pit of the theatres, among males, and behold the half-skirted female dancers, discovering the shape of their legs and thighs *pro bono publico* *. Hence the number of young women who give way to their seducers, after seeing their mothers voluntarily submit to be handled and twisted by men-midwives, without the protection of their husbands; though a more modest neighbour has been delivered safely (several times) by women. Hence the improper familiarities at masquerades, between lewd men of fashion, and women whose modesty has been sacrificed

K 2

at

* Having begun to imitate the French, in midwifery, we go on to imitate their various fashionable levities.

at the shrine of men-midwives, and who are therefore no longer shocked by *foreign invasions*. Hence the unblushing effrontery of those women, who went into an *open court* to swear, that Dr. — had often laid them, without lying *with* them, when he was tried for ravishing one of his patients*; which also proves a former idea of mine, namely, that women think they owe their lives to their doctors, and will do *any thing* to serve them.

These things are the natural consequences of man-midwifery; for women would have been shunned by all their modest female friends, before that abominable practice became fashionable, had they been guilty of half the lewdness which they now practise with impunity.

‘ What barriers’ (says Mrs. Nihell) ‘ are
 ‘ thrown down, what a door is opened to
 ‘ licentiousness, by the admission of this so
 ‘ needless innovation? Think of an army,
 ‘ if but of Dr. Smellie’s nine hundred pupils,
 ‘ constantly recruiting with the pupils of
 ‘ those pupils, let loose against the female
 ‘ sex,

* Read the whole story in *Midwifery Analyzed*.

‘ sex, and what an havock they may make
 ‘ of both its safety and modesty, to say
 ‘ nothing of the detriment to population, in
 ‘ the destruction of the infants.’

I will now PROVE that the EDUCATING
 of men for the practice of midwifery, is a
 NATIONAL EVIL, since it promotes pro-
 stitution.

In the seventh letter, I took notice of
 the mode of teaching males to use the
 catheter; of the touching lecture; of suf-
 fering thirty or forty male pupils to attend
 one woman in labour; and of permitting
 each of them to examine her. We cannot sup-
 pose any modest married woman would sub-
 mit to such treatment a second time; therefore
 we will allow the majority of females so han-
 dled, to have been seduced, and the rest of
 them to be street-pacers, or *vice versa*. But
 are the best of them likely to be reclaimed,
 and made good members of society, after
 having been touched, and handled, and
 twisted, and turned, and exposed by, and to,
 such a number of boys; and after seeing
 other females served the same, who happen
 to be delivered in the same room during

their confinement? On the contrary, doth it not eradicate every remaining virtuous sentiment, and complete their education as common prostitutes; just as a few weeks education in Newgate, qualifies the pick-pocket for the highway?

Whereas many of these women, yea, of the worst of them, might perhaps become good members of society, if they were delivered by their own sex, and if some good matron were to give them a lecture now-and-then during their recovery, on the advantages of a virtuous life. But, alas! these male-lying-in hospitals are so far from being worthy of the names of charitable institutions; the certainty of a reception into them, and of lying-in free of expence, and of receiving money from the pupils into the bargain, induces many to take shelter in the infernal asylum, a second, and perhaps a third or fourth time, who would otherwise become industrious and useful to society, after their first misfortune.

As I before observed, very few virtuous married women will enter these obſetric brothels, so that men cannot be taught the
practical

practical part of midwifery, without having prostitutes to practise upon; and those who are not abandoned when they enter the hospital, have very different ideas when they leave it. And is not this a NATIONAL evil? What signifies instituting ONE Asylum in order to reclaim unfortunate females, while many others are established which tend to ruin them, and all this for no other purpose, but to fill the pockets, and indulge the lascivious desires of a body of men, who have *chosen* such an effeminate employment in preference to *all* others, and impose themselves on the credulity of virtuous females, by making them believe, that nature does little or nothing for them in labour, and that they cannot be safe in female hands.

To sum up these three particulars, is there no evil, in cutting a woman's share-bone in two before the effect of the labour-pains be tried? In performing this operation on a woman who can bear living children by the powers of nature only, when attended by a midwife? In breaking instruments in the wombs of women, who afterwards expel the children

by the labour pains only? In scooping out children's brains, when there is no manner of difficulty in the case? In cutting open the bellies and wombs of women, who afterwards bear living children? In working near three hours at the heads of children with steel instruments, eight hours before the pains arrive at their greatest force? In tearing women's perinæi quite in two, from the frœnum labiorum to the anus, by the said instrument? In falling asleep over women, and being accessary to the child's death? In practising midwifery before it is studied, and causing the child's death? In tearing a patient's womb, and cutting off a part of her intestines? In writing essays to prove, that an unborn child is not hurt, by plunging a perforator into its head*? In uncovering women before a great number of boys, &c.? One famous accoucheur recommends and uses the lever, before the effect of the labour-pains be tried; another, the knife; a third, the scissars and the crotchet.

These are *some* of the blessed *advantages* of

* Surely Dr. Osborn acted very imprudently herein, even if it were possible to prove it.

of man-midwifery ; and now I beseech any rational Being to judge, whether it be A PERSONAL, A DOMESTIC, AND A NATIONAL EVIL, OR NOT.

I intended to conclude here, but must beg your patience a little longer.

A few words concerning abortions.

You know, Sir, when the embryo is supposed to be dead, but does not come away within a few days ; if the woman have much hemorrhage, she is examined per vaginam ; and if the state of the os uteri will permit it, the extraneous subject is brought away manually. And pray, Sir, why do not accoucheurs send for a woman to do this ? Does it require *great* skill ? So they would make their patients believe, in order to make them submit to such an outrageous attack on their modesty, at a time when they are *not* in labour. And why does the husband's presence offend them on this occasion too, that they *must* have him out of the room, before they attempt to examine his wife ? Be so kind, Sir, as to tell the public, what is their motive for preferring *this* secrecy.

Dr. Osborn having quoted the sacred

writings, I will follow his example, and take the liberty to recommended these two passages to your consideration.

‘ Men loved darknes *rather* than light,
 ‘ because *their* deeds were evil. For every
 ‘ one that doeth evil hateth the light, nei-
 ‘ ther cometh to the light, lest his deeds
 ‘ should be reprovèd.

‘ Can a man take fire in his bosom, and his
 ‘ clothes not be burned? Can one go upon
 ‘ hot coals, and his feet not be burned? So
 ‘ *he that goeth in to his neighbour's wife;*
 ‘ *whosoever* TOUCHETH *her shall not be in-*
 ‘ *nocent.*’

When I reflect on the consequences of keeping husbands from their wives when in labour, I am filled with indignation against the *men* who encourage it. They all know that COURAGE stimulates the uterus to contract, and NATURALLY hastens the birth; and that FEAR prevents uterine contraction, and protracts the birth, perhaps for several hours; just as encouragement invigorates the weak party in combat, and *vice versa*.

I say, they all know this, and yet, timid women must be kept several hours longer in
 pain,

pain, rather than be *permitted* to receive the encouragements of their tender husbands; and then, to make amends for this defect, the infant's head must be battered three hours with the steel lever!

For the sake of HUMANITY as well as decency, these *dark* male deeds ought to be exposed to the husbands, that they may see whether they be *evil* or not.

You say, there were near forty pupils in your class, who attended Nelly Sanderfon's labour. Now, we will suppose that you and Dr. Lowder educate (at least) one hundred pupils annually; *i. e.* two thousand in twenty years. It is natural to imagine, they are all advocates for the lever, and that they all use it occasionally; you inform us, your son has *repeatedly* had recourse to it; we will take it for granted, that each pupil (after he has begun business) delivers, at least, one hundred women annually: if therefore they use the lever on the head of only one child in ten, as *successfully* as your son did, FOUR MILLIONS of children's heads must be wounded in twenty years, by the scholars of two teachers only!!

For humanity's sake then, let every husband inspect the conduct of his wife's accoucheur.

I do not take any account of the number of still-born children, wounded urethræ, and lacerated perinæi, which *may* be occasioned by using the lever four millions of times! and all this *may be* hidden under the mask of original difficulty.

Again, What woman can be deemed virtuous, who suffers another man to take liberties with her behind her husband's back, which she would object to before his face? Yet, accoucheurs practically encourage this. Then let not those women (who *have* acted so foolishly) repeat it; if they do, I would advise more modest females to treat them according to the following advice of Dr. Sterne*. ‘ Was no quality a shelter
‘ against the indecorums of the other sex,
‘ but was every woman without distinction
‘ who had justly forfeited her reputation,
‘ from that moment was she sure to forfeit
‘ likewise all claim to civility and respect;

* Yorick's Sermons. Vol. 2, Ser. 11th.

' or in a word, could it be established as a
 ' law in our ceremonial, that wherever cha-
 ' racters in either sex were become notori-
 ' ous, it should be deemed infamous either
 ' to pay or receive a visit from them, and
 ' the door were to be shut against them in
 ' all public places, till they had satisfied the
 ' world, by giving testimony of a better :
 ' A few such plain and *honest* maxims *faith-*
 ' *fully* put in practice, would *force* us upon
 ' some degree of reformation. Till this is
 ' done, it avails little that we have no mer-
 ' cy upon them with our *tongues*, since they
 ' escape without feeling any *other* inconve-
 ' nience.

' We all cry out that the world is cor-
 ' rupt, and I fear too justly; but we never
 ' reflect what we have to thank for it, and
 ' that our open countenance of vice, which
 ' gives the lye to our private censures of it,
 ' is its chief protection and encouragement.'

I beg leave to say, Sir, that it is abomi-
 nably indecent for men to attend a woman
 in labour, when the husband is not present.
 Are they proper persons to propose trying
 pains? no, they ought to tell the husband
 when

when it is necessary, and let him propose it to his wife.

Moreover, it is much more decent for him to put her on the bed, and to change her position, if necessary, than for another man to make himself so busy, when the nurse is not able to move her. Yes, sir, and it is the duty of every *man* in the bloom of life, to call the patient's husband (if not in the room) to do this, in order that his *own* bosom may not be *fired, by touching his neighbour's wife* in parts unaffected by the labour pains: for I appeal to husbands to determine, whether *they* could *coolly* walk upon *hot* coals; in other words, whether they could *coolly* turn, twist, and *touch* a new and beautiful object? And whether the *man* is lost in the term, *Doctor*? Then what fools have we all been, so tamely to give up our wives, beds, and bed-rooms to other men, in compliance with the custom of our country, which has been established to answer the *ends* of midwife-doctors! It must be a great crime truly, for a man to approach his wife before the Doctor has *done* with her!! I hope no husband will suffer himself

himself to be so barefacedly imposed on in future.

It is true, old men who have been satiated by 20 or 30 years practice among some thousands of females, may not feel *much* inconvenience; but who can answer for boys, and young men, after receiving an education which tends to corrupt the most chaste morals? What has happened to *Dr. Morley* and many others, *may* not happen again, but nothing less than the husband can prevent some, even old, doctors, from making too free with their hands, their eyes, and their instruments, as I have already proved from the conduct of *Dr. Smellie* and others.

It appears unaccountably strange, that husbands *will* place the greatest confidence in men, whose education renders them the least worthy of it. What would a man feel, to learn that any OTHER *than a medical MAN* was in his wife's room during her delivery, though he knew she was not *touched* by him? Would he not instantly rush upon him, and drag him out?

Is it because men-midwives have been educated in hospitals, where decency is never

never thought of, where women are examined by 30 pupils together, and where the *head-master of the ceremonies* uncovers them to *shew* the operation of his instruments, as Dr. Smellie did; I say, is it because they have learned such precepts, and had their morals *improved* by such *pretty* examples, which their chaste teachers have set them, that husbands place such *wonderful* confidence in them?

I again assure husbands, that no *prudent* woman will let her husband know, *what* indecency a man-midwife is guilty of, unless he proceed to criminal attempts, for reasons before mentioned. Therefore let men think of *Lily's* proverb, when the doctor enters their wives' room. 'Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.'

Accoucheurs may say, we are *sent for*, therefore though we do *go in to*, and *touch* our neighbours' wives, *we* are innocent, and the guilt devolves on those who employ us.

To men-midwives in general, I answer, your employers are innocent, because they have been told by you and your *female* friends, that they are not so safe in midwives'

wives' hands; but *you are* GUILTY, whenever you go in to your neighbour's wife *unnecessarily*, for *you know* that skilful midwives are full as safe as men, in natural labours, though your employers have been persuaded otherwise. Your assistance is unnecessary, when your patients live near a good midwife, and when the labour is natural; therefore when you *touch* your neighbour's wife, under these circumstances, you are not innocent, though your livelihood depend thereon.

It is not lawful to get money by imposition, nor to take improper liberties with other men's wives, through the channel of their ignorance of what nature does for them in labour, though that ignorance may cause them to send for you, for that purpose.

If this be not sound argument, it is lawful for lewd men to take improper liberties with a female-ideot, because they have wicked cunning enough to persuade her to consent to it, or because she voluntarily invites them to do it. Can there be a more execrable action than this? And wherein does *unnecessary* male-midwifery differ from it?

I verily

I verily believe, Sir, that it is the duty of you and your brethren, to tell women who live near good midwives, and who have not experienced difficulty in former labours, that midwifery is not men's work, though it is lawful for Surgeons to assist in difficult cases. If you *will* not *now* believe what I have said on this particular, you may FIND IT TRUE in the next world.

Some women, who are not very much attached to male-practice, think, men are (at any rate) more safe than skilful midwives the first child. On the contrary, I have been persuaded, that it is extremely dangerous to employ men the first child, and I CAN relate several facts to prove it; one however shall suffice, which I am prepared to authenticate, if called upon.

A lady whom I know, had a man the first time, and had a prolapsus vaginæ, vel uteri, after her delivery; whether from his lever or not, I will not determine, though I am free to think. She being as ignorant as most other women are, the first child, supposed it to be the navel string, not knowing that it came away with the placenta, into
which

which it is inserted, therefore she did not mention it to her husband; and the nurse being as ignorant as herself, told the doctor (as usual) from day to day, that all was right; and the lady could not muster up courage enough to ask him, if her situation was the same as that of all other females recently delivered. The strength of her constitution caused the vagina to return of itself on the fourth day; a very rare case! and she recovered, though it was an hair's breadth escape. But she will never have a man again; for, as she justly observes, she could have told a midwife her situation, on the first visit, though she could not tell her doctor.

Women have died in labour, rather than tell their male-attendant, they could not pass their water; died in labour, I say, with ruptured bladders! How many have suffered extreme torture, rather than give their doctors the same information the first days of their lying-in? Those who are attended by their own sex, escape all these disagreeable circumstances: in short, women are exposed to various dangers and inconveniencies

conveniencies by employing the best of men (unless they have very skilful nurses) which they avoid, when they have midwives. Indeed, nurses have half the men-midwives' business to do.

Page 101, you say, ' I requested my late worthy colleague Dr. Young to attend the case, from the *beginning* of labour along with me.'

Pray, Sir, have you published this as an example for young operators to follow?

Surely this is the *chef-d'œuvre* of your *art*! What, is it not enough to eject the legal tenant (the husband) from his bed-room, but you must take another strange man along with you? It would have been soon enough to call him in, with the consent of the patient's husband, when the case was PROVED to be precarious, instead of doing it presumptively before the labour.

Herein, Sir, you acted the part of a husband, rather than that of an operator; for who but the husband has a right to invite another man to attend a woman in labour? By inviting another man to attend with you, you manifested *your* incompetence: at any
rate,

rate, as you are a teacher of art, it was your duty to attend the case without any other professor, and to make your report to Dr. Young, while he was waiting in another room: he could have given his advice there, when you ought to use the forceps, without increasing the woman's fears, by seeing and *feeling* that two strange men were in the room from the beginning of labour.

You know, Sir, it is no uncommon thing, for one accoucher to get access to a labour room, by the *favour* of another practitioner, as yourself acknowledge, page 103.

What tame animals husbands are, when their wives are in labour! *to suffer other men to grant favours of this kind.*

I hope, married men will not be so easily deceived in future, as to permit midwife doctors to invite *their* friends to handle their wives from the beginning of labour, such *kind* favours being too valuable to be *wantonly* communicated.

I assure you, Sir, I know MANY men, who would have given you and your late worthy friend Dr. Young a very warm reception, had they caught you *both* in their
wives'

wives' room, when *one only* had been engaged. Had you *attempted* such a thing seventy years ago, when man-midwifery was viewed in a different light than it is now, the *mistaken modesty* (as Dr. Smellie calls it) of our grandmothers and great-grandmothers, would have prompted them to cry shame on you, or perhaps to shut their doors against you.

It is high time to put a stop to these practices, especially as you and your brethren are now become so bold as to publish them. I trust these letters will open the eyes of married couples, and shew them how much they have hitherto been deceived, and how to prevent future imposition.

Excuse the length of this letter, as it is the last you will receive from me, till your son's *promised* recommendation of Dr. Lowder's lever shall make its appearance.

I did not see your answer to Dr. Osborn's Essays, till the third of January, or you might have seen these letters a little sooner.

To conclude with your own words, ' I
' shall experience the highest gratification,
' if the arguments contained in these letters,
' in

‘ in favour of waiting till the effects of the
 ‘ labour pains, in forcing forward the child,
 ‘ shall be accurately ascertained, should
 ‘ prove the means of preserving a single
 ‘ life, by preventing young practitioners
 ‘ from using destructive instruments, without
 ‘ the most urgent cause. And I shall feel
 ‘ myself much flattered, if these arguments
 ‘ should induce you to correct, if not alto-
 ‘ gether retract those erroneous, and, I think,
 ‘ dangerous opinions, which you maintain
 ‘ in opposition to these doctrines.’

‘ I have the honour to be be’ with the
 greatest respect for *you*, though not for your
profession,

YOUR MOST OBEDIENT

HUMBLE SERVANT,

London,
 Feb. 2, 1793.

JOHN BLUNT.

POSTSCRIPT.

I HAVE no doubt but Mr. Hamilton's design publicly to recommend the use of Dr. Lowder's lever, after the dreadful consequences of his using it on Mrs. Gray, will sufficiently justify my severity against its use in the thirteenth letter. Yet, lest any reader should transfer my arguments against the use of the instrument, from thence to the persons of those who recommend it, I beg leave to say, that I would as soon employ Dr. Hamilton and his son to deliver my own wife, as any other *men*; that I never saw either of them, and therefore can have no personal motive in writing these letters; that Dr. Hamilton's arguments against the premature destruction of children in the womb, ought to be written in letters of gold, as well as Dr. Osborn's animadversions on the cruelties practised by the male-operators of the present day.

L

Mr.

Mr. Hamilton's MANNER of applying the lever was certainly very skilful, and yet the case of Mrs. Gray proved very unsuccessful; which circumstance ought to prevent his publishing a recommendation of that instrument; especially as he knows, there is not one professor in one hundred, who understands it so well as he does.

After these acknowledgments, the public will perceive, that I wish my arguments to be weighed in the balance of impartiality; if they be not weighty enough to stand that test, they deserve to fall to the ground; then let not the imperative law of custom preponderate against them, any more than personal prejudice in favour of them.

When men publish their own mode of practice as an example to others, any person has a right publicly to scrutinize that mode, as well as to examine the validity of their practical opinions; and hereby other practitioners can better judge, how far they ought to be adopted, or rejected.

Perhaps every man who publishes his own mode of practice, is a little too partial to it; how far this is the case with respect to the lever,

lever, and the division of the share-bone, the reader must judge for himself, after reading an account of the result thereof.

I have given my opinion the more freely on (what I conceive to be) errors in Dr. Osborn's and the two Dr. Hamiltons' obsteric creeds, because I have reason to believe, their reputation, both as practitioners and teachers, is too well established to need encomiums, or, as individuals, to be injured by my plain dealing with their practical opinions; and I flatter myself, Dr. Hamilton cannot fail to see the propriety of my arguments, respecting the dangerous consequences of using Dr. Lowder's, as well as other levers; and also the introduction of forty men and boys to one woman in labour; whether he have the candour to acknowledge it, or not.

If, on the contrary, Dr. Hamilton can lay his hand on his heart, and say, he has no objection to have forty young men introduced to his own wife, when in labour, and to have his *favourite* lever used on her three hours together, before the effect of the pains be tried; then I will retract all I have said,

and own myself, not only a blockhead, but also a stranger to the *dignity*, the *decorum*, and the *humanity* of men-midwives.

But if Dr. Hamilton cannot give up his wife to the *gentle* touches of the lever, and the *kind* attention of his forty male-pupils, I leave his conscience to digest the following words:

• By what authority dost thou these things; and who gave thee this authority?

• Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

FINIS.

1876

Job Donnelly's Book of Manphatad Norw. Bertho

THE

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or

or as a work by itself. Also are published, two plates of the principal buildings in Bath, the same size; containing, Plate 1, Pump-room, Portland-place, Abbey-church, and New bridge. Plate 2, Prior's-park, General-hospital, new rooms, and Laura-place. To be completed in 6 plates, containing, 24 views, 5s. each plate, in colours. Four views of Bristol. A very neat engraving in a circle of 12 inches, from a beautiful drawing, by Mr. Bunbury, called MODERN GRACES, representing three elegant female figures, portraits of persons of the highest rank, 7s. 6d. plain, and 15s. elegantly coloured. The following are the much-admired and best productions of that celebrated humourist, Mr. Rowlandson. A pair, French and English Barracks; pair, Sudden Squall in Hyde-park, and Inn-yard on Fire; pair, French and Italian Family; pair, O. Tempora! O. mores! (a college scene) and studious Gluttons; pair, French and English Travelling; pair, Hypochondriac, and Ague and Fever; pair, Grog on Board and Tea on Shore; pair, Attack and Pursuit of a Highwayman; one print, different Sensations, one,

one, Side-box Sketches, and one, Field-day in Hyde-park, all 15s. the pair, very highly coloured; also a very capital engraving of La Place Victoire at Paris, before it was destroyed by the patriots, 10s. 6d. Also a pair, Damp-sheets and House-breakers; pair, Married-man and Batchelor; pair, four o'clock in town and country; pair, Art of Feeling and Benevolence; pair, Consultation and Convocation. A set, four prints of the High-mettled Racer, from Dibdin's ballad, with the words underneath, a very grand and striking representation of the poet's idea, price 1l. 1s. neatly coloured; four prints of huntings,---Breakfast, Hare-hunting, Fox Chace, and Death, 10s. 6d. neatly coloured; a pair, the Chace and Return, 5s. a pair of races, very neat, 5s. a pair, Stage-coach and Phaeton, 8s. a pair. A little bigger and tighter, 5s. Single prints, Student, Slugs in a Saw-pit, First and Second Floor, French and English Bawd on her last Legs, Comfortable Nap in a Post-chaise, 2s. 6d. An Inn-yard, 3s. a pair, Visit to the Uncle and Aunt, 4s. and pair dressing for the Masquerade, and Birth-day, 10s. pair, Single, and Married, and Modish, and Prudish, 5s. The above are all the best performances of this esteemed artist, are all laid down and neatly coloured, and may be had bound up in one volume, or separately, with No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of outlines of figures, land-

landscape and cattle, by Mr. Rowlandson, 5s. each number, containing 4 sheets; a very useful and necessary work for persons who learn drawing. Also, just published, No. 2, of a new chalk drawing, both from original drawings, by Mr. C. M. Metz, through the various features of the head to a complete figure, groups of figures, and historical composition. Engraved in exact imitation of chalk, 5s. each number, containing four sheets, and letter-prefs. The above work will be continued.

FORES has lately published a long print, the same size as the Long Minuet, by Mr. Bunbury, called Chesterfield's Principles of Politeness; containing about 20 figures, with the author's quaint tables and quotations from Lord Chesterfield's letters, 10s. 6d. Also the Cestina Warehouse; or, Belly-piece Shop, representing several Ladies choosing and trying on Pads of various dimensions, from one month to nine, and even twins; and a laconic address from Mr. DEVANT, Cestina maker, to the ladies; another, frailties of fashion; sixteen distinguished characters in high life, ladies and gentlemen, ALL padded, 3s. each. A very entertaining print called, Effects of Flattery, 3s. the Dutiful Grandson and Wise School-master, 1s. 6d. each; and many thousand other humorous and droll prints; particularly the Doctor deceived, or the Birth of a Pad.

